EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 58. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898. TWO CENTS

MANILA TAKEN.

Spanish Captain General Augusti So Stated.

DON REACHED HONGKONG.

He Was Taken There by the German Cruiser Kaiserin Augusta.

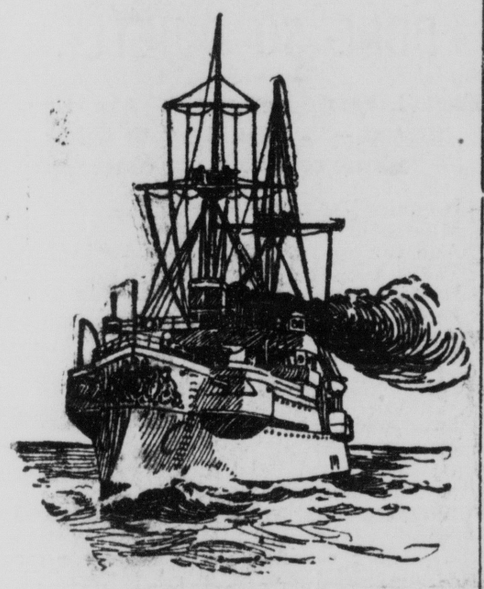
DEWEY BOMBARDED ON SATURDAY

The Place Surrendered Unconditionally. A Paper In Madrid Reported That the Capital of the Philippines Had Fallen. A Rumor Also Reached London—Augusti Reported In Madrid to Have Intended to Turn Over His Command to the Second In Rank and Then Leave Manila—His Family With Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The department of state issued the following last night:

"The following dispatch was received at the department of state at 11:15 p. m. Aug. 15, from Consul Wildman, Hongkong:

"'Augusti says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday, city surrendered unconditionally. Augusti was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augustine and brought to Hongkong. I credit report.'"



Kaicerin Augusta.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Westminster Gazette says it has received from a leading business house a report that Manila has fallen. The report comes from the firm's Hongkong agent.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—According to La Correspondencia de Espana the surrender of Manila occurred after the last attacks made upon the city.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—General Augustin, captain general of the Philippines, has arrived here the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta. He refused to be interviewed and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain the first opportunity.

It is a significant fact that while the fastest German cruiser has brought General Augustin she brings only a small package of mail for the German consul.

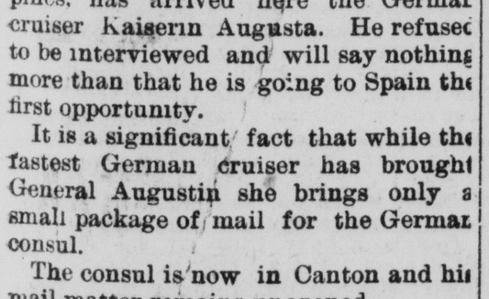
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The government is also informed that General Augustin, governor general of the Philippines, will leave Manila for Spain by the first mail steamer, giving his command to the second in rank.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—The Spanish consul here, up to yesterday, had not yet sent to Manila the news that the protocol has been signed, and probably the Spaniards at Manila will discredit the account to be brought them by the British steamer Australian, as she was chartered by the Americans.



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The opinion here is that the Germans have arranged matters with Captain General Augusti. The insurgents now at Hongkong are not satisfied with the terms of peace proposed by the Americans.

Will Resume Work.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—No. 1 mill of the Great Falls Manufacturing company, employing 800 hands, resumed work yesterday morning.

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Colonel Soto, the commander of the Mayaguez district, was wounded, and was afterward overtaken in a wayside cottage. He was attended by two sergeants, who surrenderd. The Americans suffered no loss. The artillery and cavalry were not engaged.

General Schwan had not received news of the signing of the protocol when the action occurred, but obtained it Sunday afternoon. The reports from General Miles are meager.

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Colonel Dick Tells of Their Condition. They Are Expected to Leove Santiago Today.

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"The malarial fever leaves the men so weak that if they are not gotten away before real yellow fever appears they will have no strength to resist its attack. At times we were short of medical supplies, but I do not know where the blame lies.

"The eighth Ohio will start for Montauk today, as it would be impossible for me to get to Santiago before the regiment starts north."

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Roosevelt Highly Praised His Men—Said He Had a "Crack-a-Jack" Regiment.

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"The wound on my right wrist was from a shell, but was only a scratch anyway." He said he was in the best of health and looked it.

"We had a bully time all the way through," said the colonel. "My regiment is one of the 'crackajacks.'" Mr. Roosevelt said the men were glad to return as there was no more fighting to do.

Robert P. Porter's Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Robert P. Porter, the superintendent of the last general census of the United, has been appointed a commissioner to examine and report upon the finances, banking systems and customs laws of Cuba and Porto Rico.

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DON CARLOS' POSITION.

It Is Stated He Will Discourage an Uprising In Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, says the following inspired statement has been made there:

"Notwithstanding his disapproval of the course the government at Madrid is taking, Don Carlos maintains his firm intention to discourage any actual rising in Spain, and is using all his influence to quell insurrectionary tendencies and attempted uprisings among and on the part of his too devoted followers."

GREAT PROBLEMS

Government of Spanish West Indies Considered.

LEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The General Called on the President For Consultation.

MAY BE MILITARY COMMISSIONER.

General Lee Has Also Been Strongly Urged For Governor of Cuba, After the Military Commission Finishes Its Work. He Talks on the Governmental Problem—Thinks 45,000 Men Will Make an Ample Garrison For the Whole Island. War Vessels May Be Ordered to Havana When the Commission Meets.

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General Lee has been strongly urged for the governorship of Cuba after the functions of the military commission cease. General Lee would not speak of the subjects discussed as the result of his hasty trip here, beyond saying he has been talking over matters in Cuba generally.

Then he added: "The first work which will have to be done in Cuba will be to make arrangements by which the municipal machinery can be put in operation in all the towns and governmental machinery throughout the island for districts. There will have to be a military control, I suppose, until such a time as the people interested can organize and put into operation a government, which should be stable and strong enough to impartially protect the interests of Spaniards, Americans, Cubans and the people of all other nationalities now on the island or who may hereafter go there."

"Is there a probability of Spanish interests suffering through the Cubans?"

"The Spanish property holders, merchants and all other classes of Spaniards naturally would unite with all the rest of the conservative inhabitants for the preservation of the interests of all the citizens, and I think they will help the natives and the Americans to maintain a strong, safe government. This would be natural because no class of people would be more interested than they are in maintaining property and all other rights. The most difficult problem to solve is the first organization of a preliminary form of government, as later the island will be very rapidly Americanized and all such questions will take care of themselves. As to the probability of the Cubans attaining a stable government, I presume that as soon as possible a proclamation will be issued setting apart a date for the holding of a general election for a chief executive of the island and for a legislative body, to which all matters affecting the future of the island will be referred.

"This legislative body probably will adopt a constitution and make the proper laws to put into operation the political form of government. As to the army of occupation which will be necessary to maintain our position with respect to Cuba, 45,000 men will be ample to garrison the whole island. Of this number possibly 25,000 would be stationed in and about Havana. Matanzas would be the next most important point for a garrison. Other points should be regulated by the possibilities of disorder that might take place there, and the number of troops at the various points will naturally be governed by circumstances.

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Sampson's Vessels to Sail Up the River and Fire a Salute Opposite Grant's Tomb.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The navy department has decided to allow a naval review in New York harbor on next Saturday, when the battleships and cruisers under Admiral Sampson arrive there. Efforts have been made to induce the department to have a review of the ships and a land review of the sailors.

The war vessels will be ordered to go up the river to Grant's tomb at Riverside and there fire a salute, the trip up to the tomb affording the public a sufficient opportunity to view the ships without tiring the sailors by a land procession.

Acting Secretary Allen issued the following order yesterday:

"The department is much gratified at the desire expressed to see a review of the warships and cruisers recently ordered home, and so far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who wish to see the ships. But neither the officers nor the men of the fleet are in condition to participate in a street parade. The department is taking the opportunity of the armistice to put these ships at once into the best possible condition, for such uses as may hereafter be required of them. It is expected all other work will be suspended and the entire available force of the navyyard directed to this work in order to secure the greatest possible dispatch.

"The department will direct that, upon arrival in New York harbor, the fleet will steam up the North river as far as General Grant's tomb, fire a salute and steam back to the anchorage. It is expected that the fleet will reach New York on Saturday, the 20th inst."

The plan is to have Admiral Sampson met off Sandy Hook with orders for the procession up the North river. It is expected that the fleet will be off Sandy Hook some time Friday ntght, but they will lie outside the harbor until Saturday morning.

TO DISBAND CUBANS.

Such an Agreement Said to Have Been Reached—Threaten to Make Trouble.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 16.—It is said that an agreement has been reached for the United States to pay off the Cuban troops.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16.—Trouble with the Cubans is breeding. Their attitude is one of sullen hostility toward the Americans. The better class in Cuba favor the annexation of the island to the United States, and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate, but they are influenced by a certain class of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order.

This inflammatory class demands and urges the recognition of Cuba for Cubans and spurns all offers or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate and excites popular discontent. This is exactly the class that pushes itself most into evidence and whose views and opinions are most overheard and published.

Their advice to the Cubans is to repudiate all offers of peace or a cessation of hostilities and to look upon an armistice as an agreement between the United States and Spain on their own account and not binding upon the free and independent state of Cuba, whose liberating army not only repudiates pacification, but will ignore the armistice to the point or continuing to wage war and shooting every Spaniard in the field.

A wild rumor is afloat to the effect that the Cuban army will attack Santiago and capture it, to the glory of the Cuban arms, as soon as the American garrison is weakened. This is directly traceable to the same source.

Baseball Directors Acted.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The board of directors of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs held a meeting at the Hotel Walton, here, yestetday, and sustained the forfeiture to the Baltimore club of the New York-Baltimore game of July 25, imposed a fine of $1,000 on the New York club to be paid to Baltimore and directed the Baltimore club to suspend player Holmes for the balance of the season. The New York club was relieved of the payment to the Baltimore club of any portion of the gate receipts or that date.

For Uniformity of Law.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—The official general conference of legally constituted commissioners for uniformity of law from all the states of the Udion began their eighth annual congress at the Grand Union hotel yesterday. The conference was presided over by Judge Brewster of Connecticut.

Day Gone to Atlantic City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary of State Day left Washington yesterday afternoon for Atlantic City. It is uot known now long he will be absent. It was rumored that he would visit Camden.

AWFUL STORM.

Terrific Wind and Hail In South Dakota.

EIGHT BODIES WERE FOUND.

Others Are Known to Have Lost Their Lives Near Gary.

CATTLE AND SHEEP KILLED.

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed—The House of a Farmer Driven Through a Barn—Bodies of the Dead Badly Mangled—Additional Details Regarding the Terrible Cloudburst In Hawkins County, Tenn., Say Probably Thirty-Two Persons Have Perished There.

GARY, S. D., Aug. 16.—A terrific wind and hailstorm, running from northeast to southwest, struck Mortz siding, about five miles west of here, yesterday. Everything in the path of the storm was swept away. Eight people lie dead here and others are known to have been killed. The dead are:

Joseph Hutchinson, farmer, wife, two daughters and grandchild.

Carl Jeglum, Blanchardsville, Wis.

Man known as Albert, home in Milwaukee.

Charles Ebal, a farmer, who was reaping with his wife and children when the storm came. Searching parties are out after his wife and children.

Thousands of dollars worth of property are destroyed and many cattle and sheep were killed.

The dead were found on the prairie, with their bodies badly mangled and clothing nearly stripped from them.

The storm skirted one mile northeast of Hutchinson's farm and struck his house, driving it through the barn. The Northwestern railroad track is torn up for some distance; telegraph poles and snow fences are down. The wounded are being taken to Canby.

One farmer had 200 acres of wheat in the shock and it was taken up by the wind and no trace of the crop is left.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 16.—Additional details relative to the terrible cloudburst in Hawkins county, last Friday morning, were received in this city last night. It was previously reported that 20 lives were lost in the floot, but it is now estimated that perhaps 32 persons become victims of this downpour from the skies.

A CONSUL'S OPINION.

He Thinks We Should Hold the Philippines and Other Islands to Advance Our Interests.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—John Goodnow, consul general at Shanghai, in a private letter, discusses the expansion policy in part as follows:

"We should hold the Philippine islands, the Caroline islands and the Ladrone islands, also Cuba and Porto Rico. It does not matter whether we call them war indemnity or what. We need them in our business. You have no idea and cannot have until you get out there, where all nations are fighting for trade, what an intense jealousy there is of the United States. Just now the continental peoples seem more jealous of us than even of England. If we are to have anything to say we must have a navy, to have a navy we must have coaling stations. That means the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines. To handle our navy economically and effectively we must build the Nicaragua canal and, in my opinion, we should buy a strip of land across Nicaragua to build our canal in our own territory."

STILL A MYSTERY.

An Inquest Held Over the Victims of Poisonous Candy.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 16.—Coroner Wilis yesterday morning held an inquest over the bodies of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, who died after eating candy from a box that had been sent to Mrs. Dunning my mail. Dr. L. A. H. Bishop, fhe attending physician, made a verbal statement as to his opinion of the deaths and said that the candy caten by the women was poisonous.

A verdict will not be rendered until after the candy has been analyzed.

The funeral of the two victims took place yesteday afternoon.

Ordered to Middletown, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Orders were issued yesterday by the secretary of war for the Third West Virginia volunteer infantry, now at Charleston, W. Va., and 520 men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry now at Newport News, to proceed to the new camp at Middletown, Pa.

Received Conscience Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The secretary of the treasury has received a conscience contribution of $300 in an envelope postmarked Louisville.

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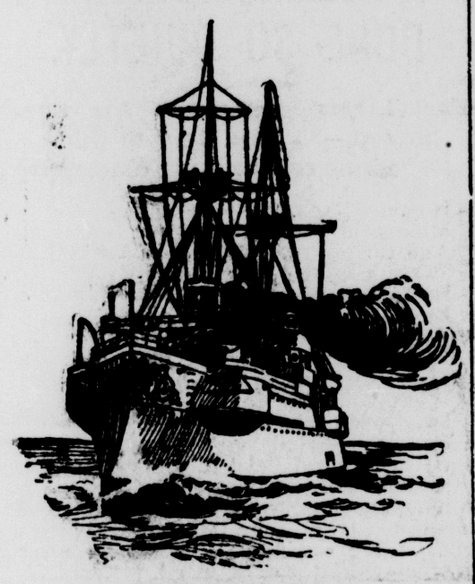
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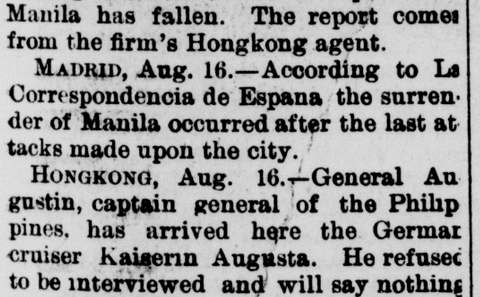
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This inflammatory class demands and urges the recognition of Cuba for Cubans and spurns all offers or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate and excites popular discontent. This is exactly the class that pushes itself most into evidence and whose views and opinions are most overheard and published.

Their advice to the Cubans is to repudiate all offers of peace or a cessation of hostilities and to look upon an armistice as an agreement between the United States and Spain on their own account and not binding upon the free and independent state of Cuba, whose liberating army not only repudiates pacification, but will ignore the armistice to the point or continuing to wage war and shooting every Spaniard in the field.

A wild rumor is afloat to the effect that the Cuban army will attack Santiago and capture it, to the glory of the Cuban arms, as soon as the American garrison is weakened. This is directly traceable to the same source.

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Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed—The House of a Farmer Driven Through a Barn—Bodies of the Dead Badly Mangled—Additional Details Regarding the Terrible Cloudburst In Hawkins County, Tenn., Say Probably Thirty-Two Persons Have Perished There.

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Man known as Albert, home in Milwaukee.

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He Thinks We Should Hold the Philippines and Other Islands to Advance Our Interests.

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"We should hold the Philippine islands, the Caroline islands and the Ladrone islands, also Cuba and Porto Rico. It does not matter whether we call them war indemnity or what. We need them in our business. You have no idea and cannot have until you get out there, where all nations are fighting for trade, what an intense jealousy there is of the United States. Just now the continental peoples seem more jealous of us than even of England. If we are to have anything to say we must have a navy, to have a navy we must have coaling stations. That means the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines. To handle our navy economically and effectively we must build the Nicaragua canal and, in my opinion, we should buy a strip of land across Nicaragua to build our canal in our own territory."

STILL A MYSTERY.

An Inquest Held Over the Victims of Poisonous Candy.

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A verdict will not be rendered until after the candy has been analyzed.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The secretary of the treasury has received a conscience contribution of $300 in an envelope postmarked Louisville.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 58. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898. TWO CENTS

MANILA TAKEN.

Spanish Captain General Augusti So Stated.

DON REACHED HONGKONG.

He Was Taken There by the German Cruiser Kaiserin Augusta.

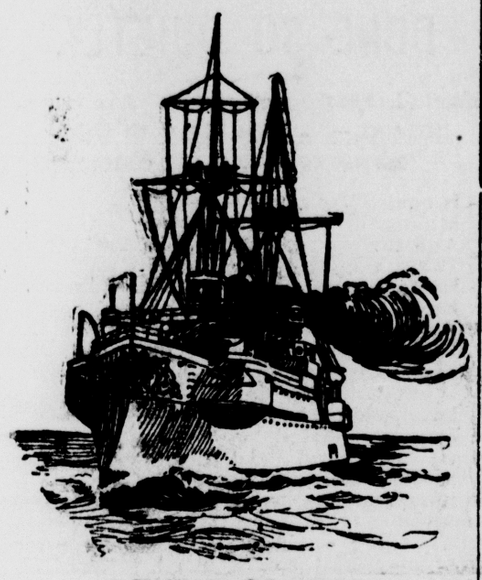
DEWEY BOMBARDED ON SATURDAY

The Place Surrendered Unconditionally. A Paper In Madrid Reported That the Capital of the Philippines Had Fallen. A Rumor Also Reached London—Augusti Reported In Madrid to Have Intended to Turn Over His Command to the Second In Rank and Then Leave Manila—His Family With Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The department of state issued the following last night:

"The following dispatch was received at the department of state at 11:15 p. m. Aug. 15, from Consul Wildman, Hongkong:

"'Augusti says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday, city surrendered unconditionally. Augusti was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augustine and brought to Hongkong. I credit report.'"



Kaicerin Augusta.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Westminster Gazette says it has received from a leading business house a report that Manila has fallen. The report comes from the firm's Hongkong agent.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—According to La Correspondencia de Espana the surrender of Manila occurred after the last attacks made upon the city.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—General Augustin, captain general of the Philippines, has arrived here the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta. He refused to be interviewed and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain the first opportunity.

It is a significant fact that while the fastest German cruiser has brought General Augustin she brings only a small package of mail for the German consul.

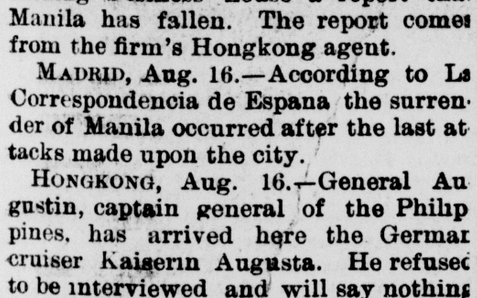
The consul is now in Canton and his mail matter remains unopened.

The precise facts are not known, but it is supposed that General Augustin fled from the Philippines.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The government has received from Captain General Blanco a dispatch tendering his resignation. The reason given by General Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

The government is also informed that General Augustin, governor general of the Philippines, will leave Manila for Spain by the first mail steamer, giving his command to the second in rank.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—The Spanish consul here, up to yesterday, had not yet sent to Manila the news that the protocol has been signed, and probably the Spaniards at Manila will discredit the account to be brought them by the British steamer Australian, as she was chartered by the Americans.



STREET IN MANILA.

The opinion here is that the Germans have arranged matters with Captain General Augusti. The insurgents now at Hongkong are not satisfied with the terms of peace proposed by the Americans.

Will Resume Work.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—No. 1 mill of the Great Falls Manufacturing company, employing 800 hands, resumed work yesterday morning.

SCHWAN'S MEN ATTACKED.

Another Engagement Occurred Before News of Signing of Peace Protocol.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 16.—General Schwan's column was attacked Sunday between Mayaguez and Lares. As the Eleventh infantry under Colonel Burke was descending the valley of the Rio Grande they were fired upon from a hillside by a force of 1,500 Spaniards who were retreating toward the north. The fire was returned and the Spaniards were repulsed with, it is believed, considerable loss.

Colonel Soto, the commander of the Mayaguez district, was wounded, and was afterward overtaken in a wayside cottage. He was attended by two sergeants, who surrenderd. The Americans suffered no loss. The artillery and cavalry were not engaged.

General Schwan had not received news of the signing of the protocol when the action occurred, but obtained it Sunday afternoon. The reports from General Miles are meager.

EIGHTH OHIO BOYS.

Colonel Dick Tells of Their Condition. They Are Expected to Leove Santiago Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Colonel Dick yesterday received telegrams from some Ohio places to know the condition of the Eighth Ohio. He said in part:

"I answered these by saying that probably 300 have been sick. I estimate that since the regiment was mustered in on April 26, there have been 30 deaths, and that is a low rate.

"With regard to the detailing of Dr. Wuchter to the Thirty-fourth Michigan that was according to orders. We got another doctor when disease got hold of us. The Michigan men were much werse off than we were. The American army has a lower death rate than either the natives of Santiago or the Spanish army.

"The malarial fever leaves the men so weak that if they are not gotten away before real yellow fever appears they will have no strength to resist its attack. At times we were short of medical supplies, but I do not know where the blame lies.

"The eighth Ohio will start for Montauk today, as it would be impossible for me to get to Santiago before the regiment starts north."

ROUGH RIDERS LANDED.

Roosevelt Highly Praised His Men—Said He Had a "Crack-a-Jack" Regiment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The rough riders, with General Wheeler and Col. Roosevelt, have been landed from the Miami at Montauk Point and are now in the detention camp, where they will remain in quarantine for a few days. Some of the men were so weak that they were hardly able to walk.

Colonel Rosevelt refuse to talk about his achievements to newspaper men, but gladly spoke of the work of his men. He said they were all brave and went into danger without hesitation. Mr. Roosevelt was asked about his reported wounding and replied:

"The wound on my right wrist was from a shell, but was only a scratch anyway." He said he was in the best of health and looked it.

"We had a bully time all the way through," said the colonel. "My regiment is one of the 'crackajacks.'" Mr. Roosevelt said the men were glad to return as there was no more fighting to do.

Robert P. Porter's Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Robert P. Porter, the superintendent of the last general census of the United, has been appointed a commissioner to examine and report upon the finances, banking systems and customs laws of Cuba and Porto Rico.

SETTLED WITH JAPAN.

Sewall Confirmed Report That Hawaii Had Paid the Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Minister Sewall, at Hawaii, informed the state department yesterday that Hawaii has paid to Japan $75,000 as indemnity for the refusal of the Hawaiian government to allow certain Japanese to land in Hawaii at various times during the past three years. Quite a complication arose over the claim of Japan for a larger amount about the time the new treaty of annexation was negotiated, but this payment no doubt clears it all up.

DON CARLOS' POSITION.

It Is Stated He Will Discourage an Uprising In Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, says the following inspired statement has been made there:

"Notwithstanding his disapproval of the course the government at Madrid is taking, Don Carlos maintains his firm intention to discourage any actual rising in Spain, and is using all his influence to quell insurrectionary tendencies and attempted uprisings among and on the part of his too devoted followers."

CREATPROBLEMS

Government of Spanish West Indies Considered.

LEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The General Called on the President For Consultation.

MAY BE MILITARY COMMISSIONER.

General Lee Has Also Been Strongly Urged For Governor of Cuba, After the Military Commission Finishes Its Work. He Talks on the Governmental Problem—Thinks 45,000 Men Will Make an Ample Garrison For the Whole Island. War Vessels May Be Ordered to Havana When the Commission Meets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The reconstruction of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and throughout the Spanish West Indies is receiving earnest consideration in official quarters, and at the White House yesterday the president saw a number of prominent callers in connection with this reconstruction in our insular dependency. General Fitzhugh Lee spent some time with the president going over the condition of Cuban affairs. While no announcement was made, the impression prevailed that General Lee would be one of the Cuban military commissioners to be named within a few days. Acting Secretary Allen of the navy also saw the president concerning Cuban affairs. It is probable that an American naval vessel will go to Havana harbor before long, and at least two naval vessels will be ordered to Havana when the military commission assembles there to determine upon the details of Spanish evacuation. Secretary Day also conferred with the president.

General Lee has been strongly urged for the governorship of Cuba after the functions of the military commission cease. General Lee would not speak of the subjects discussed as the result of his hasty trip here, beyond saying he has been talking over matters in Cuba generally.

Then he added: "The first work which will have to be done in Cuba will be to make arrangements by which the municipal machinery can be put in operation in all the towns and governmental machinery throughout the island for districts. There will have to be a military control, I suppose, until such a time as the people interested can organize and put into operation a government, which should be stable and strong enough to impartially protect the interests of Spaniards, Americans, Cubans and the people of all other nationalities now on the island or who may hereafter go there."

"Is there a probability of Spanish interests suffering through the Cubans?"

"The Spanish property holders, merchants and all other classes of Spaniards naturally would unite with all the rest of the conservative inhabitants for the preservation of the interests of all the citizens, and I think they will help the natives and the Americans to maintain a strong, safe government. This would be natural because no class of people would be more interested than they are in maintaining property and all other rights. The most difficult problem to solve is the first organization of a preliminary form of government, as later the island will be very rapidly Americanized and all such questions will take care of themselves. As to the probability of the Cubans attaining a stable government, I presume that as soon as possible a proclamation will be issued setting apart a date for the holding of a general election for a chief executive of the island and for a legislative body, to which all matters affecting the future of the island will be referred.

"This legislative body probably will adopt a constitution and make the proper laws to put into operation the political form of government. As to the army of occupation which will be necessary to maintain our position with respect to Cuba, 45,000 men will be ample to garrison the whole island. Of this number possibly 25,000 would be stationed in and about Havana. Matanzas would be the next most important point for a garrison. Other points should be regulated by the possibilities of disorder that might take place there, and the number of troops at the various points will naturally be governed by circumstances.

"Properly directed Cuba will have a great commercial future. Its unbounded and great resources will be very rapidly developed by American people and capital."

Quay Faction Expected to Control.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Aug. 16.—Complete returns from the 54 precincts in Centre county show that the Quay faction will control the county convention today by a large margin. Congressman Arnold has 89 instructed delegates, while Clement Dale will have but 27.

To Test the Wire Trust.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—The attorney general has decided to bring an action against the American Steel and Wire company under the anti-trust law.

A NAVAL REVIEW.

Sampson's Vessels to Sail Up the River and Fire a Salute Opposite Grant's Tomb.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The navy department has decided to allow a naval review in New York harbor on next Saturday, when the battleships and cruisers under Admiral Sampson arrive there. Efforts have been made to induce the department to have a review of the ships and a land review of the sailors.

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Two Specials for this Week.

We will sell about 300 pairs of ladies' fine shoes that we bought at a price, and will give you ladies the benefit of same.

Ladies' vica coin toe, cloth and kid top, all sizes, all widths, worth $2.50, some $3.00, go at **$1.98.**

Same styles as above in better grades, worth $3.00 and $3.50, go at..... **$2.48.**

W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

ASKING PEOPLE TO HELP

Our Boys Who Are on Their Way Home.

FUNDS BEING COLLECTED TODAY

The Red Cross Society at Its Meeting Last Night Decided to Greet Company E at Montauk Point With a Big Box of Good Things—Individuals Can Help.

The Red Cross society last evening held in the parish house of St. Stephen's church was without question the most important meeting in the history of the society.

The object was to provide for the boys of Company E when they reached Montauk Point from Santiago, and it was decided to send a big box of good things as soon as possible. All the material on hand will be made up in garments for the boys, and parents or friends desiring to send articles can have them packed in the box if they send them to the parish house. That building will be open every day for members of the society and any others who desire to work. A number of subscription papers were given to the ladies in attendance, and today they are being circulated. There is little doubt that the ladies will succeed in gathering a considerable amount of money, as they show the condition of the company and everybody subscribes. It is highly probable the movement will be successful for the ladies expect to work until they have enough money to make the boys happy. Everybody is expected to contribute to the relief of Company E.

IT WAS A GOOD GLASS.

And Offered Questionable Amusement For the Crowd.

It is related that parties who are located not far from the lower pumping station recently came in possession of a very good glass, and spent a portion of their time sweeping that part of the West Virginia shore in easy range for unusual sights. One day they found what they had been after.

The principal figure was a man not unknown in the city where he resides, while the others were women, and the party were bathing in the river. Had the participants in the disgraceful scene been on the Ohio side of the river the men with the glass would certainly have summoned the police and a sensational case in police court would have followed. As it is many persons know of the matter, and the story is being freely discussed in the city today.

BROKE UP A GAME.

It Was on the Hill and Amusing a Crowd.

A party of boys were playing poker on the hill early yesterday evening, and money was changing hands at an alarming rate. There was the usual crowd of eager but penurious youngsters in attendance, and all were watching the game carefully when the cry of police was raised and the crowd scattered.

They all escaped for the man who approached was a well known resident taking a walk. He, however, learned a lesson from it, since, he says, not less than a dozen officers could have captured the crowd so quickly did they scatter.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order ta once.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY

TRAGIC HISTORY OF JOE, HIS MOTHER AND THE BABY.

An Early Professional Experience That Was Brought Back to a New York Physician's Mind by the Story of a Murder In a Bowery Saloon.

"It's a queer world," said a New York physician as he laid the morning paper aside.

"What prompted that original remark?" asked a visitor.

"Well, I was just reading an account of a stabbing affair, and it suddenly occurred to me that I had known the man who did the killing." The doctor settled back in his chair, and the visitor waited for the story. After a few moments it came.

"When I first began to practice, I did an immense amount of charity work. Every fellow does that at the start for experience, and later he keeps it up for humanity's sake. I had pretty good success with children and made quite a name down in the tenement districts—and incidentally spent most of my pocket money on my patients. That was before the day of free sterilized milk for sick babies and dozens of institutions for the relief of the poor.

"One summer a woman began bringing a sick baby to me. A small boy, about 3 years old, always came with them and seemed to be fairly strong and well, but the baby was a pitiful little thing, with a thin, white face and big blue eyes with a look of pain in them. The woman seemed an ignorant, honest soul and generally wore a thick, dark veil to hide a black eye or great blue bruise. It's easy enough to figure out a thing like that, you know, but she never spoke of her husband or complained, so I didn't ask any questions. She brought the baby often, and each time it looked more waxen and scrawny, but I couldn't find out that the child had any disease, and all the symptoms pointed to a lack of nourishment.

"At last one morning I said to the mother that I believed the baby was starving, and that I didn't intend to allow her to leave the office until she had told me the truth about the affair. She looked stubborn for a moment and wouldn't answer, but then the tears began to roll down her bruised, discolored cheeks, and she confessed that she didn't have enough food to give the baby. She worked hard, but her husband drank and took every cent she made and beat her every day into the bargain. She was fond of the brute in spite of all that and told me a long story about the heavenly nature the fellow had before he began to drink.

"Finally I told her I would give her a quart of milk every day. I wouldn't give her the money because I didn't covet the privilege of buying bad whisky for the husband, but I would pay the nearest milk depot to supply her with a quart a day. That would feed the baby and leave some for little Joe, who didn't look quite so well as he did when the two first began calling on me. After that I didn't hear any more about the case for a week or two. Then my friends turned up again. The baby looked worse than ever, and the woman's face was a patchwork in blue and green, but little Joe was quite rosy. I didn't understand. The baby was in a bad condition, and I did what I could for it. After I left my office I went down to the milk depot. The man said my woman had had her quart of milk every day.

"I puzzled over the thing that night. The next morning the trio were at my office. The baby's blue eyelids were closed, and I thought at first that it was not breathing, but found a faint flutter. I couldn't see any reason for such a state of things, so once more I led the woman into my private office and shut the door. Then I said:

"'Now, look here. There's a mystery about this, and you've got to tell me what's the matter. That baby's starving to death, and I want to know what you've done with the milk.'

"The woman looked scared and turned pale between bruises. Then she gave a sort of wail and jumped up, still holding the baby.

"'No, the baby didn't have the milk!' she said in a frantic sort of way. 'I gave it to little Joe. There wasn't enough to feed them both, and Joe began to get sick, and I loved him better than I did the baby. I ain't had a crust to eat myself, but I couldn't let Joe die. The baby's only a girl, and if she does live she'll be unhappy like me, and I don't love her like I do Joe. I thought both of them were going to die, and I couldn't live without Joe, so I gave him the milk and just let the baby have a little. Maybe you think I ain't suffered watching the baby, but I couldn't spare Joe. I couldn't. Some day he'll be a man, and I'll be proud of him. A man can do anything, but a girl would just do what I've done. Joe shan't die.'

"She was screaming the words out and seemed almost crazy. The thing was awful. It made me feel heartsick.

"'Why, you idiot,' I said, 'why didn't you tell me? I'd have looked out for Joe too.'

"Just then the baby opened its eyes—great, uncanny, weird eyes in the tiny face. It stared at me in a miserable way that made my heart come into my throat. Then all the light died out of the eyes, but they still stared.

"There was no use saying anything more to the mother. She sat down and looked at the baby in a quiet, stunned way. Then she reached out and put an arm around little Joe and held him tight. I told her I would keep on paying for the milk as long as she wanted it, and she and Joe and the baby went home.

"I never saw them again. When I went to the house, they had moved, and no one seemed to know where they had gone. Joe's the fellow who has just murdered a man in a Bowery saloon. I wonder what the girl would have been? It's a queer world."—New York Sun.

BIRDS THAT DO NOT SING.

Although They All Utter Vocal Sounds of Some Kind.

Singing is applied to birds in the same sense that it is to human beings—the utterance of musical notes. Every person makes vocal sounds of some kind, but many persons never attempt to sing. So it is with birds. The eagle screams, the owl hoots, the wild goose honks, the crow caws, but none of these discordant sounds can be called singing.

With the poet the singing of birds means merry, light hearted joyousness, and most of us are poetic enough to view it in the same way. Birds sing most in the spring and the early summer, those happiest seasons of the year, while employed in nest building and in rearing their young. Many of our most musical singers are silent all the rest of the year; at least they utter only low chirpings. It is natural, therefore, that lovers of birds should regard their singing as purely an expression of joy in the returning spring and in their happy occupations.

Outside of what are properly classed as song birds there are many species that never pretend to sing—in fact, these far outnumber the musicians. They include the water birds of every kind, both swimmers and waders; all the birds of prey, eagles, hawks, owls and vultures, and all the gallinaceous tribes, comprising pheasants, partridges, turkeys and chickens. The gobble of the turkey cock, the defiant crow of the rooster and even the musical call of the "bobwhite" are none of them true singing, yet it is quite probable that all of these sounds are uttered with precisely similar motives to those that inspire the sweet warbling of the song sparrow, the clear whistle of the robin or the thrilling music of the wood thrush.

But naturalists have set apart a very large group as song birds, and even among these there are many species that never sing at all. Birds are grouped according to their anatomical characteristics, the structure of their bones, bills, feet and wings. And thus we have the songless song birds, looking at the matter from the standpoint of the classifying naturalist. — Philadelphia Times.

BRUTAL CLUBBING.

A Blow That Knocked Fire and Smoke From a Negro's Head.

Negroes in the south have a habit of sticking matches, toothpicks and cigarettes behind their ears, and it is a common thing to see one of them, when asked for a match, pull one of them out of the closely kinked wool just over his ear. Frequently they have a dozen or more stowed away there. Not long ago an Atlanta policeman, whose beat includes "Rusty row," a favorite resort for idle negroes, had occasion to arrest a notorious vagrant, whose main occupation was fighting and draining the beer kegs left in front of barrooms.

This man, as usual, resisted arrest and attacked the officer fiercely. The officer saw that extreme measures were necessary and, drawing his club, aimed a blow at the negro's head. The result was as alarming as it was unexpected. As the club came in contact with the man's head, just over the left ear, there was a cracking sound, and from the hair tongues of blue, sulphurous flame shot out. The negro dropped to the ground, and the club fell from the officer's nerveless hand, while a look of wild eyed amazement appeared on his countenance.

He had hit people with the same club before—in fact, rather frequently—and blood had sometimes followed the blows, but never before had they drawn flame and smoke. He was about to leave the place hurriedly, not knowing what he had done, when his victim sat up and said reproachfully: "Go way, man! You done splode all my matches and swinge my ha'r offen my haid." The officer was so much relieved that he broke his record by letting the man go his way in peace.—Washington Star.

Egoism.

Synnex—So you love Miss Sugarknice?

Sweese—I do.

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An English paper tells of a clergyman who had two curates, with the older of whom he was at swords' points. On being appointed to another living he decided to take with him the younger curate, whom he liked, and when he came to preach his farewell sermon he chose as his text, "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship."

APPEAL OF A FILIPINO

RAYMON REYES LALA WRITES TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

An Earnest Plea Against Giving the Philippines Back to Spain—The Best Class of Natives Wants the United States to Establish a Government There, He Says.

Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of the Philippine islands, has written this letter to President McKinley:

41 ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEW YORK, Aug. 3.
To His Excellency the President of the United States:

DEAR SIR—I am so far as I know the only native Filipino in the United States. I came here several years ago to escape the religious tyranny and political oppression in my own land.

I became a refugee from Spanish injustice, and was forced to flee to a more hospitable shore. I have incurred the hatred of the Manila government by a too free expression of my opinion concerning the robbery and extortion that I saw on every hand. My own relatives had been despoiled, their property being confiscated on the mere suspicion of disaffection—a suspicion, too, that was born of the cupidity of official avarice. I myself was threatened, and—I am here happy and contented.

That same happiness—the manly privilege of freedom—is now almost within the grasp of my countrymen. May I ask you, Mr. President, to pause before deciding upon their destiny?

Providence has given you, honored sir, a great opportunity—greater even than that which immortalized Lincoln. He freed 4,000,000 slaves by one stroke of his pen. You hold in your hand the freedom of 10,000,000 slaves—a freedom already won by American valor in the greatest naval battle of modern times, a freedom that only needs your confirmation to become a glorious fact.

To give the Philippines back to Spain is to court future war and internal complication; but that is not all. It is to thrust my countrymen back in the slough of despond. It is to set back the wheels of progress a century. It is to paralzye the finger of destiny that we fondly believed pointed to the consummation so devoutly wished, so fiercely fought for.

It is claimed that the Filipinos are not ready for self government. They have at least demonstrated their dissatisfaction with tyranny, and this is surely the first step toward the goal of liberty. They have much to learn, and will learn it if they only have the chance, and that chance is only to be found in political freedom.

For the present I would suggest a provisional government, to be maintained until a more permanent management is evolved from the complex conditions of the situation. Such arrangements, I believe, in common with the educated classes of my countrymen, should be an American administration similar to the much praised Dutch rule in Java. We are not yet prepared to govern ourselves.

I feel sure that my countrymen will co-operate in bringing such a conclusion into effect. I know Aguinaldo well. He is patriotic and courageous, and I also bespeak his aid.

On the other hand, to leave things in statu quo or to turn the islands over to any European power will be resisted to the death. It is for you to give the Philippines a united republic—and this is freedom, this is the opportunity. I have the honor to be your obdient servant, RAYMON REYES LALA.

A reporter found Mr. Lala the other night at the rooms of the XX club, in Second avenue, near St. Mark's place, in New York.

"I felt that it was only my duty to write that letter to the president," Mr. Lala said. "I do not know of another Filipino in the United States. I have met some of my countrymen here as travelers. I have lived here now for 12 years. Until last April I corresponded regularly with my family in Manila. I have a father, a brother and a sister there, as well as a brother-in-law, who is an Englishman. My last letter from them was dated April 17. Since then I haven't heard a word. I do not know whether they are alive or dead.

"About Aguinaldo. I know him quite well. He is able, energetic and ambitious. He wants to be somebody. He has therefore joined himself to the insurgents, and, as he is eminently qualified to do, has become their leader. But as leader of the insurgents he does not represent the best elements of the Filipinos—I mean the wealthy, well educated, progressive natives. They are not with the insurgents in an active way. They know, as I know, that the Philippine islands are not capable of governing themselves properly, any more than Spain is. Self government could not be as bad as Spanish government, but the better class of Filipinos wanted to defer the change from Spanish rule until it was apparent that a good government would be established.

"The entering of the United States into the case furnishes the solution. I was entirely within the truth when I said to President McKinley that the United States and no other country in the world can establish an enlightened government in the Philippines. My people will trust the United States. We will put our faith in no European monarchy."

Mr. Lala is a citizen of the United States. He is at present engaged in preparing a book on the Philippines which will soon be published. In getting together the material for this work he went to Europe and conferred with the Filipinos there. His views on the attitude of the best Filipinos toward the United States are based, he said, not only on his own opinions and knowledge, but also on the unanimous opinions of the European colony of his countrymen.—New York Sun.

An Erratic Writer.

When Thomas Bailey Aldrich was a small salaried clerk in George W. Carleton's book store on Broadway, Fitz James O'Brien was in the habit of dropping in to see him, and one day came in rather more than half seas over. Aldrich decided to take him across the street to a hotel and put him to bed. Cautiously and carefully he led O'Brien, but before he had got half way across a friend stopped him and asked: "Why do you want to bother with the fellow. Let him go." "I will not," replied Aldrich. "He borrowed a dollar from me a few days ago, and I can't afford to let anything happen to him."

At another time, when he was not strictly sober, O'Brien found himself out of funds. He wandered into a publisher's office and asked for $25. This was refused him. Angrily seizing a placard O'Brien reversed it and made in big letters on the blank side: "One of ——'s authors. I am starving." Tying a string to the card, O'Brien placed it around his neck and paraded up and down the street, to the great amusement of a large crowd. He was of course requested to desist, but nothing stopped his mad course until a $5 bill was presented to him as a compromise.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Going to the Right School.

Russia is sending a lot of her men-of-war to Manila in the hope no doubt that they will be able to take a postgraduate course under Professor Dewey.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat



A prairie fire moves faster than any horse can run. No matter how speedy your mount may be unless you have a good start of the fire it will overtake you. It is the same way with many diseases. Unless you get a fair start, you cannot possibly shake them off. The only hope for anyone who is threatened with serious disease is to start in time, and seek safety before the danger closes in about him.

The best thing for you, if you feel that your full bodily energy is lacking, is to seek the strengthening, power-producing help of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which confers upon the digestive organs that keen zest of appetite and assimilation which transforms the food into nourishing, health-building blood, active muscular force, nervous energy and rugged endurance.

Do not wait until dyspepsia spreads into "liver complaint" and that turns into bronchial trouble which finally verges into consumption. Do not rely upon the delusive stimulus of malt extracts and sarsaparillas and oily compounds; do not allow a designing druggist who seeks only his own profit rather than your health to foist any "boom" medicine upon you. Insist upon the remedy which is backed by thirty years of steadily increasing sales to attest its constant usefulness and popularity.

The experience of Mr. Val. Burkard, living at 65 Mohr Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., is given in his own words: "Five weeks ago I followed your advice and took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and also two vials of 'Pellets.' I consider myself entirely cured, as there have been no eruptions since I finished the last bottle. I think it is the greatest remedy on the globe for blood and digestive disorders. My appetite increased wonderfully and I have also gained flesh. I would like everybody to know the true value of Dr. Pierce's medicines as I am confident by persistent use they will cure all ailments for which they are recommended."

DONE SO QUIETLY.

East Liverpool People Are Surprised — Like a Ray of Sunshine to Many a Home.

It comes like a ray of sunshine.
Makes the old folks happy.
And the young folks joyful.
Takes the load off the back.
It is all done so quietly.
No fuss about it.
What is it?
Why, Doan's Kidney Pills!
The little Kidney Wonder-Workers.
What will they do?
Read what a citizen says:

Mrs. A. Searight, No. 152 High street, East End, says: "I had a severe attack of kidney disease over a year ago which confined me to my bed for about three months. It affected my entire system and while I was able to be about I never got completely rid of it. I suffered almost constantly with a dull, heavy pain across the loins; if I sat for any length of time, or did anything that bought me into a stooping position and attempted to rise, there would be a sharp shooting pain in the small of my back that felt as if a knife or other sharp instrument had pierced me. I could not sleep when I went to bed, expecting to get rest. I was often robbed of it by nervousness and pain in my back. I have risen unrefreshed and more tired and worn out than I was when I retired. I had taken so much medicine without being cured that I was discouraged. I belong to the Daughters of Liberty and the Maccabees and notified them to drop me, but they refused to do so; this made me more determined than ever to get well, as I did not want to be a burden to them. Doan's Kidney Pills presented themselves in the form of a newspaper account. I got some at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They proved to be the proper remedy for me. Their mild and gentle influence gradually reduced the pain in my back and strengthened the weakness. All the symptoms having disappeared, I rested well at night and gained in strength and weight every day. Of course I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills; it would not be right to refuse to, for the benefit of other sufferers."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember **the name,** Doan's and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price **50 CTS.** per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Two Specials for this Week.

We will sell about 300 pairs of ladies' fine shoes that we bought at a price, and will give you ladies the benefit of same.

Ladies' vica coin toe, cloth and kid top, all sizes, all widths, worth $2.50, some $3.00, go at **$1.98.**

Same styles as above in better grades, worth $3.00 and $3.50, go at..... **$2.48.**

W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

ASKING PEOPLE TO HELP

Our Boys Who Are on Their Way Home.

FUNDS BEING COLLECTED TODAY

The Red Cross Society at Its Meeting Last Night Decided to Greet Company E at Montauk Point With a Big Box of Good Things—Individuals Can Help.

The Red Cross society last evening held in the parish house of St. Stephen's church was without question the most important meeting in the history of the society.

The object was to provide for the boys of Company E when they reached Montauk Point from Santiago, and it was decided to send a big box of good things as soon as possible. All the material on hand will be made up in garments for the boys, and parents or friends desiring to send articles can have them packed in the box if they send them to the parish house. That building will be open every day for members of the society and any others who desire to work. A number of subscription papers were given to the ladies in attendance, and today they are being circulated. There is little doubt that the ladies will succeed in gathering a considerable amount of money, as they show the condition of the company and everybody subscribes. It is highly probable the movement will be successful for the ladies expect to work until they have enough money to make the boys happy. Everybody is expected to contribute to the relief of Company E.

IT WAS A GOOD GLASS.

And Offered Questionable Amusement For the Crowd.

It is related that parties who are located not far from the lower pumping station recently came in possession of a very good glass, and spent a portion of their time sweeping that part of the West Virginia shore in easy range for unusual sights. One day they found what they had been after.

The principal figure was a man not unknown in the city where he resides, while the others were women, and the party were bathing in the river. Had the participants in the disgraceful scene been on the Ohio side of the river the men with the glass would certainly have summoned the police and a sensational case in police court would have followed. As it is many persons know of the matter, and the story is being freely discussed in the city today.

BROKE UP A GAME.

It Was on the Hill and Amusing a Crowd.

A party of boys were playing poker on the hill early yesterday evening, and money was changing hands at an alarming rate. There was the usual crowd of eager but penurious youngsters in attendance, and all were watching the game carefully when the cry of police was raised and the crowd scattered.

They all escaped for the man who approached was a well known resident taking a walk. He, however, learned a lesson from it, since, he says, not less than a dozen officers could have captured the crowd so quickly did they scatter.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order ta once.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY

TRAGIC HISTORY OF JOE, HIS MOTHER AND THE BABY.

An Early Professional Experience That Was Brought Back to a New York Physician's Mind by the Story of a Murder In a Bowery Saloon.

"It's a queer world," said a New York physician as he laid the morning paper aside.

"What prompted that original remark?" asked a visitor.

"Well, I was just reading an account of a stabbing affair, and it suddenly occurred to me that I had known the man who did the killing." The doctor settled back in his chair, and the visitor waited for the story. After a few moments it came.

"When I first began to practice, I did an immense amount of charity work. Every fellow does that at the start for experience, and later he keeps it up for humanity's sake. I had pretty good success with children and made quite a name down in the tenement districts—and incidentally spent most of my pocket money on my patients. That was before the day of free sterilized milk for sick babies and dozens of institutions for the relief of the poor.

"One summer a woman began bringing a sick baby to me. A small boy, about 3 years old, always came with them and seemed to be fairly strong and well, but the baby was a pitiful little thing, with a thin, white face and big blue eyes with a look of pain in them. The woman seemed an ignorant, honest soul and generally wore a thick, dark veil to hide a black eye or great blue bruise. It's easy enough to figure out a thing like that, you know, but she never spoke of her husband or complained, so I didn't ask any questions. She brought the baby often, and each time it looked more waxen and scrawny, but I couldn't find out that the child had any disease, and all the symptoms pointed to a lack of nourishment.

"At last one morning I said to the mother that I believed the baby was starving, and that I didn't intend to allow her to leave the office until she had told me the truth about the affair. She looked stubborn for a moment and wouldn't answer, but then the tears began to roll down her bruised, discolored cheeks, and she confessed that she didn't have enough food to give the baby. She worked hard, but her husband drank and took every cent she made and beat her every day into the bargain. She was fond of the brute in spite of all that and told me a long story about the heavenly nature the fellow had before he began to drink.

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DEAR SIR—I am so far as I know the only native Filipino in the United States. I came here several years ago to escape the religious tyranny and political oppression in my own land.

I became a refugee from Spanish injustice, and was forced to flee to a more hospitable shore. I have incurred the hatred of the Manila government by a too free expression of my opinion concerning the robbery and extortion that I saw on every hand. My own relatives had been despoiled, their property being confiscated on the mere suspicion of disaffection—a suspicion, too, that was born of the cupidity of official avarice. I myself was threatened, and—I am here happy and contented.

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It is claimed that the Filipinos are not ready for self government. They have at least demonstrated their dissatisfaction with tyranny, and this is surely the first step toward the goal of liberty. They have much to learn, and will learn it if they only have the chance, and that chance is only to be found in political freedom.

For the present I would suggest a provisional government, to be maintained until a more permanent management is evolved from the complex conditions of the situation. Such arrangements, I believe, in common with the educated classes of my countrymen, should be an American administration similar to the much praised Dutch rule in Java. We are not yet prepared to govern ourselves.

I feel sure that my countrymen will co-operate in bringing such a conclusion into effect. I know Aguinaldo well. He is patriotic and courageous, and I also bespeak his aid.

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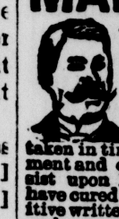
East Liverpool People Are Surprised — Like a Ray of Sunshine to Many a Home.

It comes like a ray of sunshine.
Makes the old folks happy.
And the young folks joyful.
Takes the load off the back.
It is all done so quietly.
No fuss about it.
What is it?
Why, Doan's Kidney Pills!
The little Kidney Wonder-Workers.
What will they do?
Read what a citizen says:

Mrs. A. Searight, No. 152 High street, East End, says: "I had a severe attack of kidney disease over a year ago which confined me to my bed for about three months. It affected my entire system and while I was able to be about I never got completely rid of it. I suffered almost constantly with a dull, heavy pain across the loins; if I sat for any length of time, or did anything that bought me into a stooping position and attempted to rise, there would be a sharp shooting pain in the small of my back that felt as if a knife or other sharp instrument had pierced me. I could not sleep when I went to bed, expecting to get rest. I was often robbed of it by nervousness and pain in my back. I have risen unrefreshed and more tired and worn out than I was when I retired. I had taken so much medicine without being cured that I was discouraged. I belong to the Daughters of Liberty and the Maccabees and notified them to drop me, but they refused to do so; this made me more determined than ever to get well, as I did not want to be a burden to them. Doan's Kidney Pills presented themselves in the form of a newspaper account. I got some at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They proved to be the proper remedy for me. Their mild and gentle influence gradually reduced the pain in my back and strengthened the weakness. All the symptoms having disappeared, I rested well at night and gained in strength and weight every day. Of course I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills; it would not be right to refuse to, for the benefit of other sufferers."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure **50 CTS.** in each case or refund the money. Price per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price Circular free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 19 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Two Specials for this Week.

We will sell about 300 pairs of ladies' fine shoes that we bought at a price, and will give you ladies the benefit of same.

Ladies' vica coin toe, cloth and kid top, all sizes, all widths, worth $2.50, some $3.00, go at **$1.98.**

Same styles as above in better grades, worth $3.00 and $3.50, go at..... **$2.48.**

W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

ASKING PEOPLE TO HELP

Our Boys Who Are on Their Way Home.

FUNDS BEING COLLECTED TODAY

The Red Cross Society at Its Meeting Last Night Decided to Greet Company E at Montauk Point With a Big Box of Good Things—Individuals Can Help.

The Red Cross society last evening held in the parish house of St. Stephen's church was without question the most important meeting in the history of the society.

The object was to provide for the boys of Company E when they reached Montauk Point from Santiago, and it was decided to send a big box of good things as soon as possible. All the material on hand will be made up in garments for the boys, and parents or friends desiring to send articles can have them packed in the box if they send them to the parish house. That building will be open every day for members of the society and any others who desire to work. A number of subscription papers were given to the ladies in attendance, and today they are being circulated. There is little doubt that the ladies will succeed in gathering a considerable amount of money, as they show the condition of the company and everybody subscribes. It is highly probable the movement will be successful for the ladies expect to work until they have enough money to make the boys happy. Everybody is expected to contribute to the relief of Company E.

IT WAS A GOOD GLASS.

And Offered Questionable Amusement For the Crowd.

It is related that parties who are located not far from the lower pumping station recently came in possession of a very good glass, and spent a portion of their time sweeping that part of the West Virginia shore in easy range for unusual sights. One day they found what they had been after.

The principal figure was a man not unknown in the city where he resides, while the others were women, and the party were bathing in the river. Had the participants in the disgraceful scene been on the Ohio side of the river the men with the glass would certainly have summoned the police and a sensational case in police court would have followed. As it is many persons know of the matter, and the story is being freely discussed in the city today.

BROKE UP A GAME.

It Was on the Hill and Amusing a Crowd.

A party of boys were playing poker on the hill early yesterday evening, and money was changing hands at an alarming rate. There was the usual crowd of eager but penurious youngsters in attendance, and all were watching the game carefully when the cry of police was raised and the crowd scattered.

They all escaped for the man who approached was a well known resident taking a walk. He, however, learned a lesson from it, since, he says, not less than a dozen officers could have captured the crowd so quickly did they scatter.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order ta once.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY

TRAGIC HISTORY OF JOE, HIS MOTHER AND THE BABY.

An Early Professional Experience That Was Brought Back to a New York Physician's Mind by the Story of a Murder In a Bowery Saloon.

"It's a queer world," said a New York physician as he laid the morning paper aside.

"What prompted that original remark?" asked a visitor.

"Well, I was just reading an account of a stabbing affair, and it suddenly occurred to me that I had known the man who did the killing." The doctor settled back in his chair, and the visitor waited for the story. After a few moments it came.

"When I first began to practice, I did an immense amount of charity work. Every fellow does that at the start for experience, and later he keeps it up for humanity's sake. I had pretty good success with children and made quite a name down in the tenement districts—and incidentally spent most of my pocket money on my patients. That was before the day of free sterilized milk for sick babies and dozens of institutions for the relief of the poor.

"One summer a woman began bringing a sick baby to me. A small boy, about 3 years old, always came with them and seemed to be fairly strong and well, but the baby was a pitiful little thing, with a thin, white face and big blue eyes with a look of pain in them. The woman seemed an ignorant, honest soul and generally wore a thick, dark veil to hide a black eye or great blue bruise. It's easy enough to figure out a thing like that, you know, but she never spoke of her husband or complained, so I didn't ask any questions. She brought the baby often, and each time it looked more waxen and scrawny, but I couldn't find out that the child had any disease, and all the symptoms pointed to a lack of nourishment.

"At last one morning I said to the mother that I believed the baby was starving, and that I didn't intend to allow her to leave the office until she had told me the truth about the affair. She looked stubborn for a moment and wouldn't answer, but then the tears began to roll down her bruised, discolored cheeks, and she confessed that she didn't have enough food to give the baby. She worked hard, but her husband drank and took every cent she made and beat her every day into the bargain. She was fond of the brute in spite of all that and told me a long story about the heavenly nature the fellow had before he began to drink.

"Finally I told her I would give her a quart of milk every day. I wouldn't give her the money because I didn't covet the privilege of buying bad whisky for the husband, but I would pay the nearest milk depot to supply her with a quart a day. That would feed the baby and leave some for little Joe, who didn't look quite so well as he did when the two first began calling on me. After that I didn't hear any more about the case for a week or two. Then my friends turned up again. The baby looked worse than ever, and the woman's face was a patchwork in blue and green, but little Joe was quite rosy. I didn't understand. The baby was in a bad condition, and I did what I could for it. After I left my office I went down to the milk depot. The man said my woman had had her quart of milk every day.

"I puzzled over the thing that night. The next morning the trio were at my office. The baby's blue eyelids were closed, and I thought at first that it was not breathing, but found a faint flutter. I couldn't see any reason for such a state of things, so once more I led the woman into my private office and shut the door. Then I said:

"'Now, look here. There's a mystery about this, and you've got to tell me what's the matter. That baby's starving to death, and I want to know what you've done with the milk.'

"The woman looked scared and turned pale between bruises. Then she gave a sort of wail and jumped up, still holding the baby.

"'No, the baby didn't have the milk!' she said in a frantic sort of way. 'I gave it to little Joe. There wasn't enough to feed them both, and Joe began to get sick, and I loved him better than I did the baby. I ain't had a crust to eat myself, but I couldn't let Joe die. The baby's only a girl, and if she does live she'll be unhappy like me, and I don't love her like I do Joe. I thought both of them were going to die, and I couldn't live without Joe, so I gave him the milk and just let the baby have a little. Maybe you think I ain't suffered watching the baby, but I couldn't spare Joe. I couldn't. Some day he'll be a man, and I'll be proud of him. A man can do anything, but a girl would just do what I've done. Joe shan't die.'

"She was screaming the words out and seemed almost crazy. The thing was awful. It made me feel heartsick.

"'Why, you idiot,' I said, 'why didn't you tell me? I'd have looked out for Joe too.'

"Just then the baby opened its eyes—great, uncanny, weird eyes in the tiny face. It stared at me in a miserable way that made my heart come into my throat. Then all the light died out of the eyes, but they still stared.

"There was no use saying anything more to the mother. She sat down and looked at the baby in a quiet, stunned way. Then she reached out and put an arm around little Joe and held him tight. I told her I would keep on paying for the milk as long as she wanted it, and she and Joe and the baby went home.

"I never saw them again. When I went to the house, they had moved, and no one seemed to know where they had gone. Joe's the fellow who has just murdered a man in a Bowery saloon. I wonder what the girl would have been? It's a queer world."—New York Sun.

BIRDS THAT DO NOT SING.

Although They All Utter Vocal Sounds of Some Kind.

Singing is applied to birds in the same sense that it is to human beings—the utterance of musical notes. Every person makes vocal sounds of some kind, but many persons never attempt to sing. So it is with birds. The eagle screams, the owl hoots, the wild goose honks, the crow caws, but none of these discordant sounds can be called singing.

With the poet the singing of birds means merry, light hearted joyousness, and most of us are poetic enough to view it in the same way. Birds sing most in the spring and the early summer, those happiest seasons of the year, while employed in nest building and in rearing their young. Many of our most musical singers are silent all the rest of the year; at least they utter only low chirpings. It is natural, therefore, that lovers of birds should regard their singing as purely an expression of joy in the returning spring and in their happy occupations.

Outside of what are properly classed as song birds there are many species that never pretend to sing—in fact, these far outnumber the musicians. They include the water birds of every kind, both swimmers and waders; all the birds of prey, eagles, hawks, owls and vultures, and all the gallinaceous tribes, comprising pheasants, partridges, turkeys and chickens. The gobble of the turkey cock, the defiant crow of the rooster and even the musical call of the "bobwhite" are none of them true singing, yet it is quite probable that all of these sounds are uttered with precisely similar motives to those that inspire the sweet warbling of the song sparrow, the clear whistle of the robin or the thrilling music of the wood thrush.

But naturalists have set apart a very large group as song birds, and even among these there are many species that never sing at all. Birds are grouped according to their anatomical characteristics, the structure of their bones, bills, feet and wings. And thus we have the songless song birds, looking at the matter from the standpoint of the classifying naturalist. — Philadelphia Times.

BRUTAL CLUBBING.

A Blow That Knocked Fire and Smoke From a Negro's Head.

Negroes in the south have a habit of sticking matches, toothpicks and cigarettes behind their ears, and it is a common thing to see one of them, when asked for a match, pull one of them out of the closely kinked wool just over his ear. Frequently they have a dozen or more stowed away there. Not long ago an Atlanta policeman, whose beat includes "Rusty row," a favorite resort for idle negroes, had occasion to arrest a notorious vagrant, whose main occupation was fighting and draining the beer kegs left in front of barrooms.

This man, as usual, resisted arrest and attacked the officer fiercely. The officer saw that extreme measures were necessary and, drawing his club, aimed a blow at the negro's head. The result was as alarming as it was unexpected. As the club came in contact with the man's head, just over the left ear, there was a cracking sound, and from the hair tongues of blue, sulphurous flame shot out. The negro dropped to the ground, and the club fell from the officer's nerveless hand, while a look of wild eyed amazement appeared on his countenance.

He had hit people with the same club before—in fact, rather frequently—and blood had sometimes followed the blows, but never before had they drawn flame and smoke. He was about to leave the place hurriedly, not knowing what he had done, when his victim sat up and said reproachfully: "Go way, man! You done splode all my matches and swinge my ha'r offen my haid." The officer was so much relieved that he broke his record by letting the man go his way in peace.—Washington Star.

Egoism.

Synnex—So you love Miss Sugarknice?

Sweese—I do.

Synnex—You love her because she loves you, and she loves you because you love her. Bah! That amounts to the same thing as each of you being in love with yourself.—Boston Transcript.

An English paper tells of a clergyman who had two curates, with the older of whom he was at swords' points. On being appointed to another living he decided to take with him the younger curate, whom he liked, and when he came to preach his farewell sermon he chose as his text, "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship."

APPEAL OF A FILIPINO

RAYMON REYES LALA WRITES TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

An Earnest Plea Against Giving the Philippines Back to Spain—The Best Class of Natives Wants the United States to Establish a Government There, He Says.

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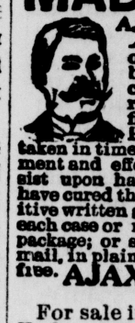
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Takes the load off the back.
It is all done so quietly.
No fuss about it.
What is it?
Why, Doan's Kidney Pills!
The little Kidney Wonder-Workers.
What will they do?
Read what a citizen says:

Mrs. A. Searight, No. 152 High street, East End, says: "I had a severe attack of kidney disease over a year ago which confined me to my bed for about three months. It affected my entire system and while I was able to be about I never got completely rid of it. I suffered almost constantly with a dull, heavy pain across the loins; if I sat for any length of time, or did anything that bought me into a stooping position and attempted to rise, there would be a sharp shooting pain in the small of my back that felt as if a knife or other sharp instrument had pierced me. I could not sleep when I went to bed, expecting to get rest. I was often robbed of it by nervousness and pain in my back. I have risen unrefreshed and more tired and worn out than I was when I retired. I had taken so much medicine without being cured that I was discouraged. I belong to the Daughters of Liberty and the Maccabees and notified them to drop me, but they refused to do so; this made me more determined than ever to get well, as I did not want to be a burden to them. Doan's Kidney Pills presented themselves in the form of a newspaper account. I got some at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They proved to be the proper remedy for me. Their mild and gentle influence gradually reduced the pain in my back and strengthened the weakness. All the symptoms having disappeared, I rested well at night and gained in strength and weight every day. Of course I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills; it would not be right to refuse to, for the benefit of other sufferers."

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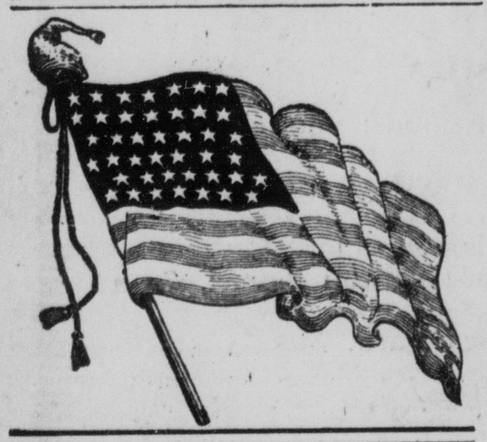
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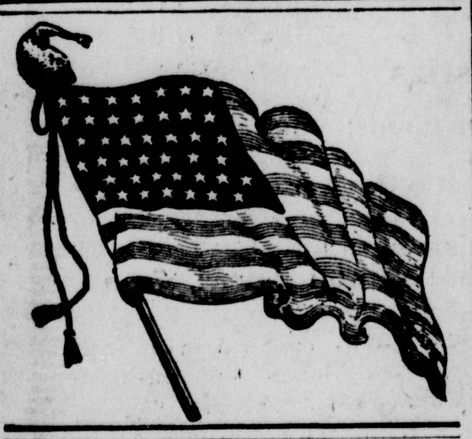
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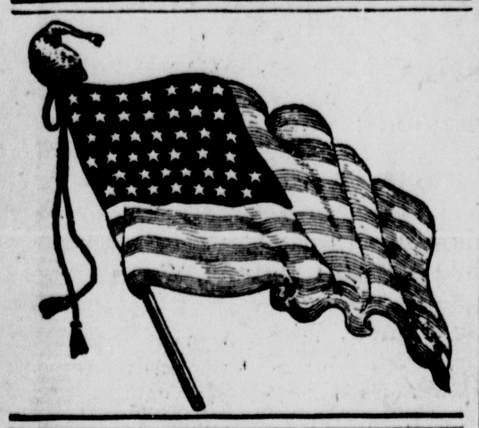
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16

UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY was a soldier and knows the trials of a soldier's life. Had he been informed of the condition existing at Santiago the army would have been home long ago.

To be a congressman next season is to be a man with power to badger the administration or to be a man with power to stand behind the President and support him in his desires. That is one reason why the next house of representatives should be made up of Republicans.

REMEMBER THE BONDS.

The condition of Avondale street and Lincoln avenue should cause every citizen to remember the bond election next Saturday. Something must be done. These thoroughfares are fenced in and will remain in that condition until the people vote council a sufficient amount of money to repair them. Much has already been spent, but someone has evidently been at fault and the work must be done again. This time council is alive to the demands of the moment. The engineer is to receive the advice and assistance of a competent man, and bricks are to be laid with the intention of resisting any reasonable force that may come against them. Council needs money to repair the streets and make them passable, not only until the next flood comes, but for all time.

It is plainly the duty of every citizen to forget what has been done, and knowing that a new start is to be made do his best to help the city in this its hour of need.

WHO IS GUILTY?

As the troops return from Cuba and the men are permitted to confer more freely with their friends, the fact becomes evident that General Shafter or some other man high in position has been making mistakes. Perhaps it has been men. Maybe there are a number upon whose shoulders the responsibility should rest, but that does not so much matter now. Someone has been negligent, and someone should be made to answer before a court competent to judge the enormity of the crime.

For crime has been committed. It was expected after the sudden engagement on the hills about Santiago that surgeons were not prepared to take care of the great number of wounded and hospital facilities would be insufficient to meet the demand; but there have been days since the battle. Weeks have passed, and hundreds of wounded have been sent north while the dead have been laid in their last narrow homes. Instead, however, of dealing with torn and bleeding frames of the brave boys who followed the Stars and Stripes they have been endeavoring to save soldiers who, while following their duty, were stricken by disease. It is generally conceded that nothing can be said of the surgeons. They have done their work as well as the facilities would permit, but the hospitals were inadequate to meet the demands daily made upon them. If what we learn is true many lives have been sacrificed because the great big United States government was not represented as the conditions required.

We have no desire to convict General Shafter, he may not be responsible. The blame may rest in another direction. But someone is responsible, and Uncle Sam, loving his soldier boys with a love like unto that of a father, should not rest content until the truth is known and the guilty punished.

THEY FOUGHT HARD

But John Kountz, Saloonist, Was Convicted.

JURY VISITED THE SCENE

When Some Things Were Made Plain That the Evidence Had Not Brought Out—McCennaughy, In Lisbon Jail For Shooting O'Hanlon, Figued In Name Only—A Fine of $50 and Costs Was Imposed, but the Case Will Be Appealed to Common Pleas Court at Once.

When the report of the Kountz trial in the NEWS REVIEW closed yesterday afternoon Officer White was still on the stand. He said:

"I saw Mr. Kountz come in from Sixth street and turn in between the opera house and Thompson's and going to his own saloon, unlock the door, and go in. Another party went in a short time after Kountz, and sometime later two parties came and were admitted, and a little later another party was admitted. Soon after that we demanded admittance and Mr. Kountz opened the door, and we went in and stopped in front of the bar. Mr. Kountz and a man I didn't know were there. Before any of these parties went in there was a gentleman went to the side door and rapped, someone answered and the man waited, and Mr. Kountz came to the door and handed him a bottle of some dark liquid. After we had got in the saloon we went upstairs into the middle room, where we found three parties, one in bed and two sitting in the middle of the room. In the back room we found another man, who seemed to be packing a satchel. Some glasses with fresh froth in the bottom of them were standing on the stairway. We took the names of all the parties, and upon their promise to appear before the mayor we permitted them to go. When Kountz admitted me I told him I had a warrant for his arrest, and proceeded to read the warrant. He told me to wait until he put on his shoes and also that there was no one in the house."

Attorney Hill conducted the cross examination and asked the witness where he was located when he saw the parties go in the saloon. Officer White objected to the question and so did solicitor McGarry, but after Attorney Hill had said he desired to show that the officer could not see any person in the door from where he was situated the solicitor withdrew his objections and Mayor Bough stated that he thought the question was perfectly correct, and the witness said that he was in the opera house, second floor, standing with one foot on the heater.

Officer McMillan told practically the same story as Officer White, but he stayed downstairs while Officers White and Mahony went upstairs. He saw the glasses on the stairway and saw Mr. Kountz remove them. He said he could see the foam in the glasses, and Mr. Kountz told him it was the last measure that would ever be sold in his place on Sunday, and also asked if he had any influence with the mayor telling him if he could do anything for him he would make it right with him.

Officer Mahony told the same story as the other officers, and also saw the foam in the glasses.

George Betts was the next witness. He said: "I was in the Diamond at 9 o'clock. A party of us had arranged to spend the day at camp down the river. James McConnaughy who was going down failed to show up and we went over to Kountz's saloon where he boards. We knocked on the door for sometime and were finally let in by Mr. Kountz. We asked to see Jim and was told that he was upstairs sick. We went upstairs and talked to McConnaughy and he said he was sick. He told one of the boys to go get his shirt."

Attorney McGarry here asked the witness to describe how he got upstairs and much time was spent, and finally Attorney Hill drew a map of the building and the witness showed how he got upstairs to the satisfaction of everybody, and Attorney Hill remarked: "A mountain labored and brought forth a mouse," and Solicitor McGarry replied:

"There is a nigger in the woodpile I think. The witness says he has seen that map before."

The witness then continued: "I did not have anything to drink that day. Mr. Kountz was mopping out at the foot of the stairs when I went in. I noticed the door at the bar was not open because it is infernally dark at the foot of the stairs. I gave my name to the officer as Hugh George because I didn't want it to get into print, and I knew the newspapers would get it."

Edward McCullough was called and testified as follows: "I was in the building of John Kountz on July 24. I met Betts in the Diamond and went to the saloon of John Kountz where the proprietor let us in. We entered the back room and walked straight through the middle room to the stairway and upstairs. We saw McConnaughy upstairs. I went there to see McConnaughy and didn't got anything to drink while there. I heard some one knock at the door and John Kountz answered and the officers came in. When I went upstairs I didn't notice any glasses on the stairway. We made no arrangements to take anything to drink with us to the camp. I gave my correct name to the officers."

Solicitor McGarry here endeavored to introduce the docket of the mayor, but Attorney Hill objected, and after the law on the subject had been looked up it was decided the docket could not be introduced unless the mayor became a witness and in that event a change of venue would be asked.

William H. Hines was next and said: "I don't know what date it was, but I was there on Sunday with George Betts and Edward McCullough. I met them in the Diamond. I went with them to Kountz's saloon and knocked on the door. Two of us went through the middle room to reach the stairway, and the other man went through the hallway. I didn't see anybody on the first floor but Kountz. I saw Wyant when we came down, I think he was in the center of the room. I believe Kountz was upstairs while the officers were there. I didn't give my right name to the officers. I had probably been there 15 minutes when the officers arrived. I had nothing to drink while I was there. I think my foot struck a glass as I was going upstairs."

The prosecution here rested its case, and the defense introduced W. W. Bridge, who said: "I am stage manager at the opera house. I saw Officer White and a stranger in the opera house July 24. I saw three men come up to John Kountz's saloon and try to get in, but were refused admission. You can just see the pane of the door from the window at which Officer White was standing, as the window is not directly opposite, and you get the angular view."

John Kountz took the stand and said: "I am in the loafing business at present as I have sold out my saloon. I am a butcher by trade and have made arrangements to go back into the business. I was cleaning out my bar when the officers came in. Mr. Wyant was with me as my regular bartender, James McConnaughy was ill. Four men came to my door and were refused admittance as my saloon was not open for selling intoxicating liquor. I heard a knock at the door and heard a man say we will break in the door. I opened the door, and McMillan came in first and Mahony second, while Officer White jumped at me like a mad man, and said he had a warrant for me. He told me to unlock all the doors, but they were all unlocked. I went upstairs with the officers. I did not sell any liquor or open my saloon on Sunday."

Upon cross-examination the witness said: "There was nothing passed through the door. I had some conversation with Officer McMillan and I told him I would never allow anybody on my stairs again. I am not stuck on a policeman at any time. I never tried to bribe Mr. McMillan and I deny having sold any liquor."

This closed the testimony, and by request of the attorneys the jury were taken to the opera house where they viewed the premises. Upon their return the attorneys made very short arguments and the jury retired at 6:15. The first ballot stood 7 to 5 for conviction, the next 8 to 4, then 9 to 3 and several ballots were taken with the same result, then the ballot stood 10 to 2, and finally 11 to 1 and at 7 o'clock the jury were a unit for conviction.

Mayor Bough fined Kountz $50 and costs and he at once gave bond, and the case will be carried to common pleas court.

MUST PAY.

Wellsville Soap Company Was Again In Court.

LISBON, Aug. 14.—[Special]—Court convened this morning and Judge Smith and Judge Taylor were soon hard at work. The May term will adjourn today if the business is completed.

In the case of P. M. Smith against J. A. Noble, Judge Taylor decided the notes were not held in trust and the alleged trust was in fraud of the marital rights of Mrs. Davidson. Smith was ordered to pay the money to the executor. Judge Smith entered the suit in order that a court might decide what he should do with the money.

In the case of Silver against Lythe it was decided that stockholders of the Wellsville Soap company must pay up.

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They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

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WALL PAPER. WINDOW BLINDS.

Many are taking advantage of our SUMMER SALE of Wall Paper and Window Blinds.

10 patterns 25c grade paper at ____12 to 15c
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Odd bolts paper at____1, 2 and 3c
Hammocks at Closing Out Prices.
Floor Oil Cloths____20, 25 and 30c
Mrs. Potts' sad irons, set____85c

KINSEY'S 5 & 10,

Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

Sung Them to Liberty.

In Marchesi and Music, the famous singing teacher tells this anecdote to illustrate the nobility of heart of a Russian woman, one of her pupils, and a native of Nijni-Novgorod, where the great fair is held every year.

Mlle. Nadine Boulitchoff created a great sensation with her beautiful voice and dramatic power, at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Madrid. In the summer of 1880 she sang at Rio Janeiro. Brazil was then the entrepot for the cruel slave trade. At her benefit, Nadine learned that she was to be presented with valuable gifts. She begged that the money, instead of being spent on her, should be used to buy the liberty of several female slaves.

Her deed of charity released seven poor slaves, one of whom had been recently whipped in public by order of her mistress.

On the benefit night, after Nadine had sung, the seven negresses went upon the stage to thank the artiste for their freedom. The crowded house applauded for several minutes; the national hymn was played: the emperor, Dom Pedro, rose, and with him the whole audience, and the songstress knew a moment of thrilling joy such as seldom comes to women.

Cuban Street Scenes.

Many everyday street scenes in Cuba would astonish our people—for instance, seeing horses kept without a bit of shelter. There are no barns, and often a horse may be seen standing all day long with a saddle on in waiting at the door for his master. These horses are little and good natured. The children play around among them without fear, but they are seldom shod, the people being too indolent to care for animals. The only thing that is taken care of in Cuba is the gamecock. Fighting cocks have their feathers plucked, and are trained to fight.—New York Herald.

Trouble In Oklahoma.

PERRY, O. T., Aug. 16.—News from Woodward county is that farmers have cut pasture fences and located on the land and cattlemen have driven them off with guns. Several fights have occurred. United States marshals went to the scene of the conflict yesterday.

THEY WANT LEE

Democrats Endorse the General For Vice President.

SENATOR HANNA CONDEMNED

Some Other Things In the Platform Adopted Today by the County Democracy Show the Columbiana Branch of the Party to Be Dissatisfied—The Ticket—Who Will Attend the Congressional and State Conventions—Details of This Afternoon's Gathering.

The Democrats of Columbiana county are in town today for the purpose of holding a convention where a county ticket will be nominated and other business which is to them important, transacted.

They began to arrive early in the day, and there were rumors of deals and counter deals but nothing of importance came out. Then W. S. Potts, of Lisbon came to town, and the aspect changed. Immediately there was activity, but Potts was in the van. What he did he kept to himself, but when he walked into the Grand opera house he seemed monarch of all he surveyed. He was ready for business. So were Kirby of Salem, and Miller of Columbiana, both of whom spent not a little of the time shaking hands with the 75 or more people present.

At 1:15 o'clock Chairman J. J. Weisend called the meeting to order, and D. F. Miller was chosen temporary chairman. He thanked the convention for the honor. He said the real issue was the financial future of the country, and all questions brought out by the war were minor matters soon settled.

C. A. Ferguson was made temporary secretary, but declined, as did Postmaster M. E. Miskall. So great, however, was the pressure that he promised to do the work.

The following committees were appointed:

Credentials—D. D. Kirby, W. S. Potts, C. A. Ferguson.

Rules—W. H. Spence, D. W. Moore, J. Sarwine.

Resolutions—A. W. Taylor, R. J. Meakin, H. J. Dowling.

Delegates—B. Rekenberger, William Morrow, George E. Cress.

A recess of 15 minutes was taken in order that the committees might work. About this time the Wellsville delegation arrived, and aided materially to swell the crowd.

The list of credentials showed 13 townships were represented.

The convention reassembled in a short time, and E. E. Black, of Washington, was reported as permanent chairman, and W. E. Rowe, of Unity, permanent secretary. The chairman made a speech in which he thought, as they always do, that he had been honored, particularly when he remembered that the convention of which he presided had for its object the perpetuation of the principles of William Jennings Bryan.

The report of the committee on rules was dispensed with, and the following were announced as delegates to the state convention: E. W. Moore, Unity; F. D. Miller, Fairfield; J. O. Hoffer, Salem; E. Black, Washington; A. W. Taylor, John Scott, Salem; C. A. Ferguson, M. E. Miskell, Liverpool; T. J. Forner, Wellsville; Bert Burns, Center.

The following resolutions were presented as the platform of the Democrats of the county:

"First—They rejoice that the fundamental principles of Democracy adapt themselves to all conditions of mankind and that in peace or in war the Democratic party is the friend of the poor and oppressed, and the firm supporter and defender of the country and the country's flag. They rejoice that in the war with Spain the American soldiers and sailors have challenged the admiration of the world for their cool courage and straight shooting.

"Second—They despise the narrow partisanship of certain Republican leaders, including Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, in the base attempt to continue the Republican party in power by stealing the honors of war, and falsely claiming to be the war party. Every American shares the honors of the Spanish war, and the Democratic party resents the efforts made to cast dishonor on its members under the false charge that they opposed the war and freedom of Cuba. The Democratic party has always been and is now devoted to the welfare of the country and is always ready to fight for America's interests and America's honor.

"Third—They reaffirm their allegiance to the principles enunciated in the platform of 1896, and stand firmly for the money of the constitution, gold and silver. They oppose the national banking system, and believe that the government should issue all paper money used by our people.

"Fourth—They demand a rigid economy in the business of our country, and say that the commissioners and infirmary directors have been reckless in the expenditure of the people's money.

"Fifth—They favor an income tax and if it cannot be formed under the constitution they favor an amendment to the constition.

"Sixth—They pledge themselves to vote for none but honest, upright and good men.

"Seventh—They have unbounded confidence in W. J. Bryan and advocate him for president in 1900 and Fitzhugh Lee for vice president.

"Eighth—They condemn the actions of W. V. Blake and P. M. Ashford in voting for M. A. Hanna and condemn the methods used in nominating him."

The ticket was nominated as follows: Auditor, M. E. Rowe; commissioner, Thomas Fleming, Wayne; infirmary director, Clark Moore, Liverpool; coroner, B. D. Beacom, Wellsville. The only contest was on infirmary director. David Patterson was also a candidate.

George B. Aten moved that each township select one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Bryan, as delegates to the congressional convention. Each township represented then presented names of its members for the county executive convention.

Delegates to the congressional convention were chosen as follows:

Center—W. H. Spence, W. S. Potts, J. C. Vanfossen, M. V. Mowls.

Elkrun—J. F. Dowler.

Fairfield—Joel Miller, Bert Renkenberger, William Flickinger.

Franklin—W. M. Karnes.

Hanover—E. P. Speidel, Charles Werner.

Wellsville—B. D. Beacom, A. P. Dennis, G. B. Aten, C. P. Lounds, T. J. Forner.

Liverpool—C. A. Ferguson, J. J. Weisend, J. T. Litmer, J. Moore, R. Meakin, J. R. Anderson, William Morrow.

Perry—A. W. Taylor, J. E. Scott, J. M. Sears, W. H. Fultz, D. D. Kirby, W. F. McCarty, H. A. Tolerton, M. L. Edwards, P. A. O'Connor.

Unity—G. C. Cress, George Roach, T. J. Morrow.

Washington—David Black, Thomas Dugan.

Wayne—Alvin Van Horn.

The eight townships not represented will appoint delegates before Sept. 1. The convention then adjourned. The county committee met, and, after electing J. J. Weisend chairman, also adjourned.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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MUSTERING OUT.

An Order For the Discharge of 50,000 Volunteers Will Soon Be Issued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—[Special]—An order will be issued today, after it has been approved at a meeting of the cabinet, for the mustering out of the United States service of 50,000 volunteers.

The action has been in contemplation for some time, and will dispense with troops who are not now needed.

HAY THE MAN

Who Will Fill the Place of Secretary Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug 16—[Special]—Hon. John Hay, embassador to England, has accepted the office to be vacated by Secretary of State Day.

A Matter of Fees.

Invalid—I would rather be dead than as I am!

Attending Physician—Ah, madam, you should live and—er—let live.—Detroit Journal.

BOARD FAVORS PHONES

They Will Soon Be Put In School Buildings.

TWO MEMBERS WERE OPPOSED

But the Others Forced a Vote and Won. Much Business In Preparation For the Opening of the Public Schools Was Transacted Last Evening.

The board of education met in regular session in the directors' room of the Central building last night. The members present were President Vodrey, Mr. Norris, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hill.

The meeting was opened by scripture reading and prayer by Superintendent Rayman.

J. S. Hilbert, representing the Ohio Valley Gas company, presented a letter to the board quoting a figure of 13 cents a thousand if they desired to use gas in all buildings and with a provision that it would never go higher than 15 cents a thousand.

A committee composed of Messrs. Norris and Murphy were appointed to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Swaney, of the telephone company, was present and stated that unless the contract was closed at once the company would lose about $25 to bring back the construction gang, now in the city, after they leave tomorrow. The proposition of the telephone company to place telephones in all buildings was received. The price for one year was given at $99.

Doctor Norris said he was not in favor of accepting the proposition, and that it would be an annoyance in the buildings except in the Central building. In a talk with Superintendent Rayman that gentleman stated that he would rather have new apparatus instead of telephones.

Mr. Fisher said that as far as the East End was concerned a telephone would be of much benefit.

Mr. Hill said that advantages would over balance the disadvantages, and the buildings were so far apart that he thought an instrument was much needed.

Mr. Murphy made a statement the same as Mr. Hill.

A vote on the matter stood four to two in favor of telephones.

A representative of a New York company with an elaborate encyclopedia was present and presented a proposition to the board. The work cost $69, and Mr. Hill and Superintendent Rayman were appointed to investigate the offer and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Murphy presented the question of music for the coming term and the superintendent presented the name of Hugh Laughlin, of Ada, for the position. The matter was left in the hands of the teachers' committee.

Mr. Fisher said a man named Moore had made an offer to the board to erect a frame room on his lot in Helana which would be 16x32 feet and rent it to the board for $8.50 a month for one year. The room would accommodate 40 pupils. The board accepted the proposition, and the purchasing of seats for the room will be attended to by Mr. Fisher. The room will be ready for occupancy September 12.

Mr. Hill stated that Miss Lowrey, of Wellsville, had applied to the board through him for a position as primary teacher. The matter will go through the regular channel.

The resignation of Miss Gould, a teacher in the Third street building, was received and accepted.

The following bills were paid:

Novelty machine works, 50 cents; William Tyler, $23.25; American School Journal Co., $1; D. M. Smith, $4.75; A. Watson, $5.03; M. A. Moon, 30 cents; William Tyler, $26.25; Union Planing Mill company, $2; Diamond Hardware company, $4; T. E. Nagle, 85 cents; Will Reed, $21.89; Frank Fisher, $4.65; Kent & Howard company, $18.50; Frank Campbell, $100.

Superintendent Rayman stated that at the next meeting he would make several reports relating to the opening of schools, and suggested a special meeting next week.

The clerk said the matter of advertising for bids for bonds was at hand and the board instructed him to do so at once. The bonds will be made payable Oct. 1 and the bids will be opened Oct. 19. The amount wanted is $6,000.

NO ONE COMPLAINS

Of the Finances of the Spring Grove Association.

There was not a quorum present last evening at the meeting of the stockholders of the campground, and the old trustees will hold over until their successors are elected. The annual report of Secretary Herbert showed the finances of the association to be in good condition. It was decided to permit the Young Men's Christian association and Salvation Army to hold campmeeting at the grounds the first and second Sundays in September.

A number of cottagers moved from the ground yesterday.

Arrangements are being made for a ball game at the ground tomorrow evening.

TWO WITNESSES

Found Themselves In Jail For Being Drunk.

Mayor Bough was a busy man this morning and a number of cases were disposed of by him before 10 o'clock.

Edward McCullough and George Bett, who were witnesses in the Kountz trial yesterday afternoon, were arrested in the yard of the Smith Lumber company by Officer Mahony. Both were drunk and in their possession was a quart bottle almost emptied of the whiskey it had contained. They were taken to jail in the patrol where a charge of being drunk was placed against them. The men were given a hearing and fined $7.60 each, which they made arrangements to pay. They were then released.

About 11:30 o'clock last night, Night Watchman Mapel of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, found a man sleeping on one of the trucks. He refused to go away when told and the patrol was called. Officer McCullough put him in the patrol and took him to jail. He gave the name of Andrew Myers, Kittanning. This morning he was fined $6.60 and is still in.

John Tullis appeared before the mayor last night, and those whom he saw thought he had better be in a hospital than at city hall. Early in the evening he saw Edward Thompson, and after calling Edward a few wicked names a fight occurred, in which Tullis was the loser.

He then went to city hall, where he made information against Thompson, charging him with assault and battery. He appeared before the mayor later in the evening and pleaded guilty to the charge. This morning he was fined $9.60, which he paid immediately.

Tullis had his face so damaged that he was not known to many who knew him, as his face was covered with blood, and had a large cut over his right eye, and his nose was fractured.

TRUSTS' ACCOUNTANTS.

They Arrived In Town Today and Will Go Over the Books of Potteries.

The first move which means business was made by the men interested in forming pottery trust today when Louis Nelson and A. P. Taliaferra, expert accountants, arrived in the city from the east. The gentlemen have already started the huge task of going over the books of the potteries on which the European capitalists have options.

VERY ILL

Was Mrs. Thomas H. Arbuckle While at Atlantic City.

The Liverpool people who have been spending a few weeks at Atlantic City, have returned home.

All were well except Mrs. Thomas H. Arbuckle, who became very ill. At one time it was feared she would die. She was taken to Philadelphia, but suffered another attack there. Mrs. Arbuckle's many friends in the city will be pleased to learn that her condition today is somewhat improved.

BAD MAN CORBETT.

The Prize Fighter's Father Killed His Wife and Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Jim Corbett's father broke out today and shot and killed his wife. Then he turned the revolver on himself, and inflicted wounds from which he will die.

To this time no reason has been assigned for the crime.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Reverend Weary left yesterday for the lakes, where he will spend several days.

—Fireman Rose left this morning for Wheeling, where he will remain several days on business.

—Mrs. Charles Thayer, of New Cumberland, is visiting at the home of George S. Cox, of College street.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cramer, who have been spending severel days in the city visiting friends, returned to Akron this morning.

HE GOT A SALTY DOSE

But Would Not Explain the Reason

WHY A WOMAN WAS HURT

She Also Refused to Tell the Story, Although When Found She Lay Unconscious on the Floor With a Bruise on Her Head—Refused to Make a Charge.

Joe Watson, a married man and employed at the Dresden pottery as driver, was arrested in the Davidson block in Second street yesterday afternoon by Officer McMillan and taken to jail. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

About 4 o'clock a message was received at city hall saying there was a fight in Second street, and Chief Johnson detailed Officers White and McMillan to investigate the trouble. When they arrived on the scene a large crowd had gathered, and the officers learned that Watson and a woman giving the name of Fern Mantz were having trouble in a room on the second floor. They went upstairs, and after finding the room heard Watson yelling as if he was hurt. The door was found to be locked, but a key was secured and the officers went in. They found the woman lying on the floor in a stupor and with a large bruise on her forehead. Officer McMillan, without asking many questions, took Watson to jail, while Officer White remained and revived the woman. She was then taken to city hall, but would not prefer any charge against Watson, but remarked that it was a pity Joe should stay in all night. The officials tried to get the woman to tell the cause of the trouble, but this she would not do.

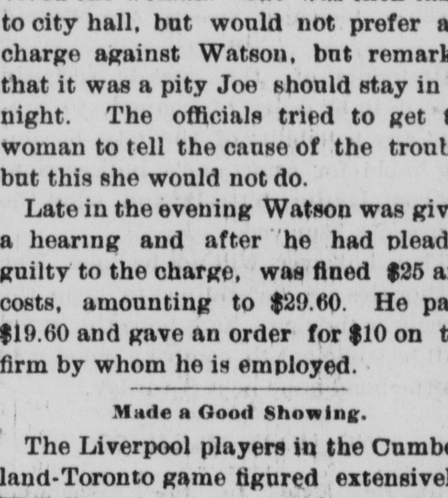
Late in the evening Watson was given a hearing and after he had pleaded guilty to the charge, was fined $25 and costs, amounting to $29.60. He paid $19.60 and gave an order for $10 on the firm by whom he is employed.

Made a Good Showing.

The Liverpool players in the Cumberland-Toronto game figured extensively. Will Carey had 3 runs, 3 hits and 3 putouts; Finch had 2 runs, 3 hits and 4 putouts; Heckathorn had 2 hits and 7 putouts; Smurthwaite played poor ball and had 1 hit, 2 putouts and 3 errors.

Mercer yesterday played short for Washington and had 2 putouts and 2 assists.

—Will Smith, of Thompson hill, is spending a few days in Kensington.



The Demand

for our Soda is great and the crowd so large, that we can hardly serve all. But if when you come you find it crowded, just step in and wait for your turn.

There is nothing more refreshing on a hot day than a cool, delicious soda, pure and wholesome.

It steals through hot veins and brings the thermometer down several degrees.

What good soda really is, you'll never know until you've tried ours.

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TRUSTS' ACCOUNTANTS.

They Arrived In Town Today and Will Go Over the Books of Potteries.

The first move which means business was made by the men interested in forming pottery trust today when Louis Nelson and A. P. Taliaferra, expert accountants, arrived in the city from the east. The gentlemen have already started the huge task of going over the books of the potteries on which the European capitalists have options.

VERY ILL

Was Mrs. Thomas H. Arbuckle While at Atlantic City.

The Liverpool people who have been spending a few weeks at Atlantic City, have returned home.

All were well except Mrs. Thomas H. Arbuckle, who became very ill. At one time it was feared she would die. She was taken to Philadelphia, but suffered another attack there. Mrs. Arbuckle's many friends in the city will be pleased to learn that her condition today is somewhat improved.

BAD MAN CORBETT.

The Prize Fighter's Father Killed His Wife and Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Jim Corbett's father broke out today and shot and killed his wife. Then he turned the revolver on himself, and inflicted wounds from which he will die.

To this time no reason has been assigned for the crime.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Reverend Weary left yesterday for the lakes, where he will spend several days.

—Fireman Rose left this morning for Wheeling, where he will remain several days on business.

—Mrs. Charles Thayer, of New Cumberland, is visiting at the home of George S. Cox, of College street.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cramer, who have been spending severel days in the city visiting friends, returned to Akron this morning.

HE GOT A SALTY DOSE

But Would Not Explain the Reason

WHY A WOMAN WAS HURT

She Also Refused to Tell the Story, Although When Found She Lay Unconscious on the Floor With a Bruise on Her Head—Refused to Make a Charge.

Joe Watson, a married man and employed at the Dresden pottery as driver, was arrested in the Davidson block in Second street yesterday afternoon by Officer McMillan and taken to jail. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

About 4 o'clock a message was received at city hall saying there was a fight in Second street, and Chief Johnson detailed Officers White and McMillan to investigate the trouble. When they arrived on the scene a large crowd had gathered, and the officers learned that Watson and a woman giving the name of Fern Mantz were having trouble in a room on the second floor. They went upstairs, and after finding the room heard Watson yelling as if he was hurt. The door was found to be locked, but a key was secured and the officers went in. They found the woman lying on the floor in a stupor and with a large bruise on her forehead. Officer McMillan, without asking many questions, took Watson to jail, while Officer White remained and revived the woman. She was then taken to city hall, but would not prefer any charge against Watson, but remarked that it was a pity Joe should stay in all night. The officials tried to get the woman to tell the cause of the trouble, but this she would not do.

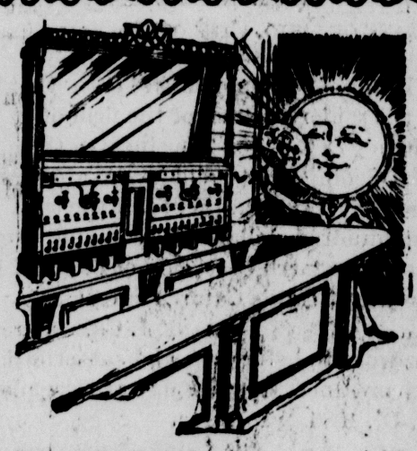
Late in the evening Watson was given a hearing and after he had pleaded guilty to the charge, was fined $25 and costs, amounting to $29.60. He paid $19.60 and gave an order for $10 on the firm by whom he is employed.

Made a Good Showing.

The Liverpool players in the Cumberland-Toronto game figured extensively. Will Carey had 3 runs, 3 hits and 3 putouts; Finch had 2 runs, 3 hits and 4 putouts; Heckathorn had 2 hits and 7 putouts; Smurthwaite played poor ball and had 1 hit, 2 putouts and 3 errors.

Mercer yesterday played short for Washington and had 2 putouts and 2 assists.

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TRUSTS' ACCOUNTANTS.

They Arrived In Town Today and Will Go Over the Books of Potteries.

The first move which means business was made by the men interested in forming pottery trust today when Louis Nelson and A. P. Taliaferra, expert accountants, arrived in the city from the east. The gentlemen have already started the huge task of going over the books of the potteries on which the European capitalists have options.

VERY ILL

Was Mrs. Thomas H. Arbuckle While at Atlantic City.

The Liverpool people who have been spending a few weeks at Atlantic City, have returned home.

All were well except Mrs. Thomas H. Arbuckle, who became very ill. At one time it was feared she would die. She was taken to Philadelphia, but suffered another attack there. Mrs. Arbuckle's many friends in the city will be pleased to learn that her condition today is somewhat improved.

BAD MAN CORBETT.

The Prize Fighter's Father Killed His Wife and Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Jim Corbett's father broke out today and shot and killed his wife. Then he turned the revolver on himself, and inflicted wounds from which he will die.

To this time no reason has been assigned for the crime.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Reverend Weary left yesterday for the lakes, where he will spend several days.

—Fireman Rose left this morning for Wheeling, where he will remain several days on business.

—Mrs. Charles Thayer, of New Cumberland, is visiting at the home of George S. Cox, of College street.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cramer, who have been spending severel days in the city visiting friends, returned to Akron this morning.

HE GOT A SALTY DOSE

But Would Not Explain the Reason

WHY A WOMAN WAS HURT

She Also Refused to Tell the Story, Although When Found She Lay Unconscious on the Floor With a Bruise on Her Head—Refused to Make a Charge.

Joe Watson, a married man and employed at the Dresden pottery as driver, was arrested in the Davidson block in Second street yesterday afternoon by Officer McMillan and taken to jail. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

About 4 o'clock a message was received at city hall saying there was a fight in Second street, and Chief Johnson detailed Officers White and McMillan to investigate the trouble. When they arrived on the scene a large crowd had gathered, and the officers learned that Watson and a woman giving the name of Fern Mantz were having trouble in a room on the second floor. They went upstairs, and after finding the room heard Watson yelling as if he was hurt. The door was found to be locked, but a key was secured and the officers went in. They found the woman lying on the floor in a stupor and with a large bruise on her forehead. Officer McMillan, without asking many questions, took Watson to jail, while Officer White remained and revived the woman. She was then taken to city hall, but would not prefer any charge against Watson, but remarked that it was a pity Joe should stay in all night. The officials tried to get the woman to tell the cause of the trouble, but this she would not do.

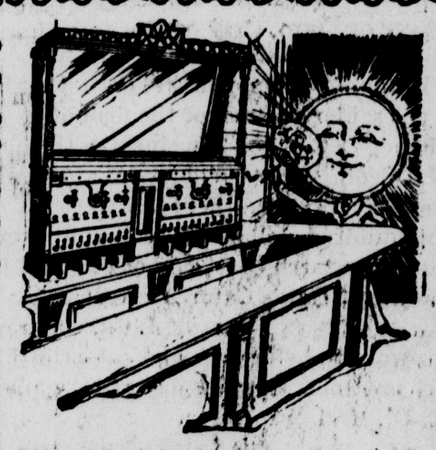
Late in the evening Watson was given a hearing and after he had pleaded guilty to the charge, was fined $25 and costs, amounting to $29.60. He paid $19.60 and gave an order for $10 on the firm by whom he is employed.

Made a Good Showing.

The Liverpool players in the Cumberland-Toronto game figured extensively. Will Carey had 3 runs, 3 hits and 3 putouts; Finch had 2 runs, 3 hits and 4 putouts; Heckathorn had 2 hits and 7 putouts; Smurthwaite played poor ball and had 1 hit, 2 putouts and 3 errors.

Mercer yesterday played short for Washington and had 2 putouts and 2 assists.

—Will Smith, of Thompson hill, is spending a few days in Kensington.



The Demand

for our Soda is great and the crowd so large, that we can hardly serve all. But if when you come you find it crowded, just step in and wait for your turn.

There is nothing more refreshing on a hot day than a cool, delicious soda, pure and wholesome.

It steals through hot veins and brings the thermometer down several degrees.

What good soda really is, you'll never know until you've tried ours.

BERT ANSLEY'S

City Pharmacy, East Liverpool, O.

The Pittsburg Grocery,

Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

H. SOHN

has started a first-class grocery and produce house, at the corner of Second and Washington streets, where he will handle all kinds of groceries at the lowest prices in the city.

Here Are a Few Prices.

Standard flour, per sack.....55c
Armour's washing powder, 5c packages, two for..... 5c
Lenox soap, ten bars for.....25c
Ginger snaps, lunch biscuits and oyster crackers, per lb..... 5c

Cor. Second and Washington.

THE BONUS IS DIVIDED

East End Is to Contribute a Thousand,

WHILE THE CITY RAISES THREE

An Agreement Was Quickly Reached Last Evening When the Board of Trade Met a Committee From the New Glass Company and Talked Business.

A number of members of the board of trade met with a committee from the new co-operative glass company at the office of Geo. Y. Travis last evening, and business of the utmost importance was passed through.

Thomas Darragh, formerly secretary of the Specialty Glass company, said the new company had already accepted a site from the Puritan company, near the East End pottery, and would erect on it a four-tank plant of 16 pots, four pots larger than the Specialty, provided the board of trade would raise $4,000. The plant is to employ 125 men and have an annual payroll of $80,000.

The board decided to raise $3,000 in the city proper if the East End would collect $1,000. Secretary Travis, C. A. Ferguson and John Rose were chosen a soliciting committee for the board, and Thomas Darragh, T. J. Mumford, Rudy Ebeling and George Green for the company.

The committee will begin work at once.

ALL ARE COMPLAINING

Because Damaged Streets Are Fenced In.

Residents of the streets recently fenced in by order of council, to prevent any possibility of the city becoming liable for some one's indiscretion, are complaining bitterly and want the barricades removed.

That, however, will not be done. The authorities are determined to keep the streets as they are, and hope the lesson will be sufficient to compel a good vote on the bond issue next Saturday.

NO MORE MEETINGS

Will Be Held In the Association Tent.

Rev. Geo. H. Vibbert will hold the last meeting of the series to be held in the association tent this evening, as the tent is about to be taken down. It will be for men and women, and the address will be Mr. Vibbert's best. He will speak on "Women In Temperance." A large attendance is desired.

Reverend Vibbert will also speak this evening in the Diamond, and tomorrow evening at the same place.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

On the River.

Although a rise was predicted for yesterday, the rivers did not show any inclination to better themselves. Another rise at this time would not mean much to Pittsburg, but the benefit to lower river points would be great. A rise is coming out of the Allegheny, which may cause the stream to reach a height which will make coal shipments from Cincinnati and Louisville possible. It may come today. At Davis island dam last night the stage of water was 7 feet and falling.

The Queen City was up today and the Kanawha will be down tonight. The Virginia and Avalon went down last night. Both boats had good trips.

The river at this port is falling, and the marks at the wharf this morning registered 9.6 feet and falling.

Red Pipestone Quarry.

Every one familiar with Longfellow's "Hiawatha" remembers the references to the famous red pipestone quarry, which is situated at the extreme eastern boundary of South Dakota. This is the only quarry of the kind known to exist on the American continent.

THE BROWN WIND OF CONNAUGHT.

The brown wind of Connaught
Across the bogland blown
(The brown wind of Connaught)
Turns my heart to a stone,
For it cries my name at twilight
And cries it at the noon—
"Oh, Mairgread Ban! Oh, Mairgread Ban!"
Just like a fairy tune.

The brown wind of Connaught,
When Dermot came to woo
(The brown wind of Connaught),
It heard his whispers, too,
And while my wheel goes whirring
It taps on my window pane
Till I open wide to the dead outside
And the sea salt misty rain.

The brown wind of Connaught
With women wailed one day
(The brown wind of Connaught)
For a wreck in Galway bay,
And many the dark faced fishers
That gathered their nets in fear,
But one sank straight to the ghostly gate,
And he was my Dermot dear.

—Shan Van Vocht.

ACTING AFRAID OF DOGS.

It Is the Surest Way In the World to Provoke an Attack.

It is curious, to me wonderful, how well dogs understand people. They seem at a glance or very soon thereafter to decide in their minds whether or not it would be safe to assail one who enters their owner's premises, says Lippincott's Magazine. My own opinion is that every one of them, big or little, of high or low degree, would like to bite every stranger that he sees. Their love for their master makes them jealous or makes them pretend to be jealous of everybody who approaches them, and they debate momentarily whether or not a comer is afraid of them. If he is not, they either extend a friendly salute, which always is deceitful, or assume to be indifferent. If he is, they give him a bite, more or less deep, then slink away from possible consequences.

For years and years I have followed the rule, when visiting a person residing out of town, unless I know positively that he keeps no dog of any size, to halt at the gate, raise a halloo and await not only my host's invitation, but his approach and his accompaniment into his house. I could not tell the number of times wherein I have been barked at furiously from the inside by dogs whose owners declared that in all their lives they had never done such a thing before to a man of genteel appearance.

The counsels and admonitions bestowed upon me might have excited some gratitude if they had not been wholly useless. I have been asked so many times that it makes me almost sick to have the question repeated, "Why don't you just go along without noticing such things, not being or at least pretending not to be afraid? Not one dog in 10,000 will try to bite a gentleman unless he is provoked or sees that he is being avoided."

A Cheap Decoration.

A prominent German actor, relates Albert L. Vandam in The Illustrated London News, had fulfilled half of his "starring" engagement in the capital of a grand duchy, and as yet no recognition of his talents had been forthcoming in the shape of a decoration. Disgusted, the player announced his intention of departing the following morning. Early on that day the theater intendant acquainted his grand ducal master with what had happened. The conversation took place in the garden of the schloss, situated on the road to the station, and suddenly an open carriage with the actor in it hove in sight.

"Be quick!" said the prince. "Get me that box on my writing table. If go he must, we'll at any rate try to satisfy him in his ambition." The intendant ran, and returned just as the vehicle passed the gates. "One moment, Herr B——," shouted the prince. "Here is something to remember me by."

The actor bowed low, and went his way. In another moment, however, his conveyance reappeared at the gates. "There are two crosses, your highness," he exclaimed.

"Never mind," replied the prince. "Give the other to the coachman."

Tit-tat-to.

In the Century Dictionary the derivation is given from tit, tat, to, "three meaningless words" used in counting.

However, the East Friesic name (see Koolman's "E. Fr. Dict.") is tik-tak-tuk, evidently a more original form. In this name the word tik has the same sense as E. tick, a mark, in allusion to the mark made by the player on the slate, while tak, tuk, are variants of the same theme, made on the principle of altering the vowel, as in Germanic verbs of the third strong conjugation, such as sing, sang, sung.

Hence the name is by no means "meaningless," but has an obvious reference to the ticks, or marks, made by the players, and the word is threefold instead of reduplicated, because the object of the game is to make three ticks in a row.—Notes and Queries.

Merely From Observation.

"Is Miss Blinkins at home?" asked Mr. Saunders of the Irish girl who answered his ring at the door.

"Yes, I b'lave she is, sir."

"Is she engaged?"

"An is it engaged you say? Faix, an I can't tell you, sir, but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evenin as if she had never seen the like uv him, an it's engaged I b'lave they are, sir."—Exchange.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.--August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.--August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privelege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.--September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until Septembr 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa. *

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa

"Spells" of Southern Negroes.

There are numerous harmless "spells" which are regular observances in the lives of the average southern negroes. Besides the root chewing, the track lifting, etc., they have a love philter of frogs' legs cooked in still water, and the ashes of a bat are powerful enough to keep away a rival or an enemy. To make a dog stay at home they cut off the tip of his tail and bury it under the doorstep. To make a wife obedient they "draw her pictur'" and hide it in the shingles. Thus, waking or sleeping, there is a constant forcing or counteracting of destiny.—Philadelphia Times.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Westward.	335 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester.....“	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver.....“	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30
Vanport.....“	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34
Industry.....“	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry.....“	7 03	.....	5 55	12 f11	f8 48
Smiths Ferry.....“	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool...“	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville.....ar.	7 33	3 00	‖6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop..“	7 46	.....		12 50	
Yellow Creek.....“	7 52	.....		12 f55	
Hammondsville“	8 01			f1 03	
Irondale.....“	8 06	3 22		f1 06	
Salineville.....“	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard.....“	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance.....{ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30	
Alliance.....{lv.	10 05	4 38	f Flag stop.	2 35	
Ravenna.....“	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson.....“	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville.....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop..“	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek.....“	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer.....“	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....
Empire.....“	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville.....“	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto.....“	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia.....“	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....
Steubenville...{ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville...{lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc.....“	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53
Brilliant.....“	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run.....“	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10
Portland.....“	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville.....“	f9 19	f4 35	f8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry.....“	9 32	4 45	8 28	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport.....“	9 40	4 50	8 35	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Eastward.	340 AM	336 AM	338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire.....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport.....“	4 53	9 09	4 54	1 10	2 55
Martins Ferry...“	5 01	9 15	5 02	1 16	3 05
Yorkville.....“	f5 10	.....	5 12	.....	f3 17
Portland.....“	5 15	9 28	5 19	1 28	3 22
Rush Run.....“	5 20	9 33	5 24	.....	3 30
Brilliant.....“	5 28	9 41	5 34	1 42	3 42
Mingo Jc.....“	5 35	9 48	5 41	1 50	3 50
Steubenville...{ar.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	4 00
Steubenville...{lv.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	4 00
Costonia.....“	f6 00	10 12			f4 15
Toronto.....“	6 07	10 17	6 11	2 19	4 20
Elliottsville.....“	6 11	10 19			f4 24
Empire.....“	6 13	10 27	6 21	2 27	4 27
Port Homer.....“	f6 20	10 31			4 37
Yellow Creek.....“	6 26	10 37	6 33		4 44
Wellsville Shop..“	6 31	10 42	6 38		4 50
Wellsville.....ar.	‖6 35	10 50	‖6 41	2 45	4 55
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42			3 05	
Wellsville Shop..“	7 46			.....	
Yellow Creek.....“	7 52			.....	
Hammondsville“	8 01				
Irondale.....“	8 06				3 22
Salineville.....“	8 25				3 38
Bayard.....“	9 09				4 10
Alliance.....{ar.	9 40				4 33
Alliance.....{lv.	10 05				4 38
Ravenna.....“	10 40				5 06
Hudson.....“	11 02				5 25
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10				6 25
Wellsville.....lv.	6 45	10 57	6 51	3 10	*3 50
East Liverpool...“	6 57	11 07	7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry.....“	7 07	11 18	7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry.....“	7 20	11 24	.....	f3 38	f4 20
Industry.....“	7 25	11 30	7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport.....“	7 34	11 40	.....	3 53	f4 35
Beaver.....“	7 40	11 45	7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester.....“	7 50	11 50	7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh...ar.	8 50	12 40	8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday. *Daily. |Meals.

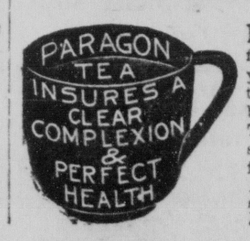
Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



IS YOUR HEAD CLEAR? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

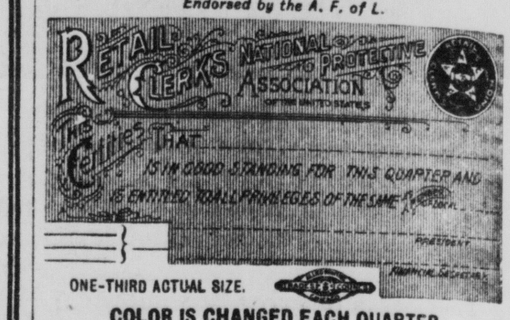
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

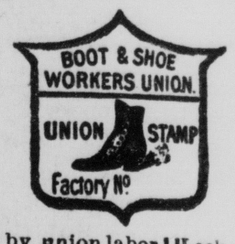


ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



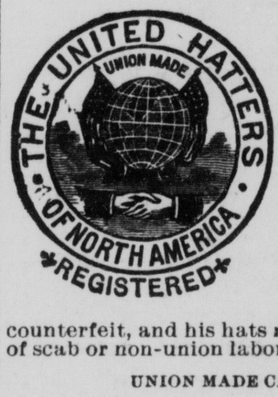
The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



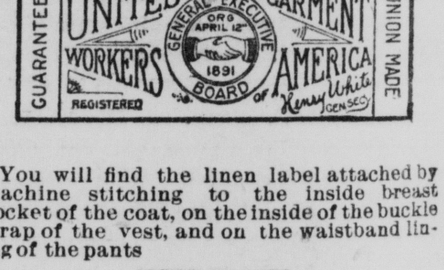
The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



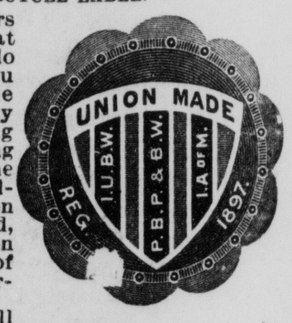
This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

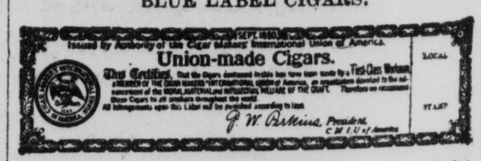
BICYCLE LABEL.



"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

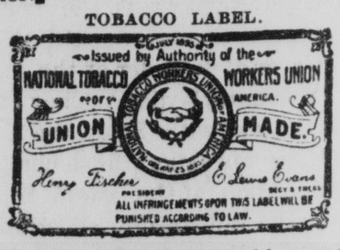
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.

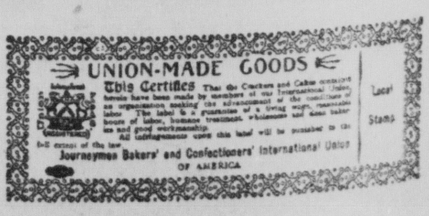


The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



THE BONUS IS DIVIDED

East End Is to Contribute a Thousand,

WHILE THE CITY RAISES THREE

An Agreement Was Quickly Reached Last Evening When the Board of Trade Met a Committee From the New Glass Company and Talked Business.

A number of members of the board of trade met with a committee from the new co-operative glass company at the office of Geo. Y. Trauis last evening, and business of the utmost importance was passed through.

Thomas Darragh, formerly secretary of the Specialty Glass company, said the new company had already accepted a site from the Puritan company, near the East End pottery, and would erect on it a four-tank plant of 16 pots, four pots larger than the Specialty, provided the board of trade would raise $4,000. The plant is to employ 125 men and have an annual payroll of $80,000.

The board decided to raise $3,000 in the city proper if the East End would collect $1,000. Secretary Travis, C. A. Ferguson and John Rose were chosen a soliciting committee for the board, and Thomas Darragh, T. J. Mumford, Rudy Ebeling and George Green for the company.

The committee will begin work at once.

ALL ARE COMPLAINING

Because Damaged Streets Are Fenced In.

Residents of the streets recently fenced in by order of council, to prevent any possibility of the city becoming liable for some one's indiscretion, are complaining bitterly and want the barricades removed.

That, however, will not be done. The authorities are determined to keep the streets as they are, and hope the lesson will be sufficient to compel a good vote on the bond issue next Saturday.

NO MORE MEETINGS

Will Be Held In the Association Tent.

Rev. Geo. H. Vibbert will hold the last meeting of the series to be held in the association tent this evening, as the tent is about to be taken down. It will be for men and women, and the address will be Mr. Vibbert's best. He will speak on "Women In Temperance." A large attendance is desired.

Reverend Vibbert will also speak this evening in the Diamond, and tomorrow evening at the same place.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

On the River.

Although a rise was predicted for yesterday, the rivers did not show any inclination to better themselves. Another rise at this time would not mean much to Pittsburg, but the benefit to lower river points would be great. A rise is coming out of the Allegheny, which may cause the stream to reach a height which will make coal shipments from Cincinnati and Louisville possible. It may come today. At Davis island dam last night the stage of water was 7 feet and falling.

The Queen City was up today and the Kanawha will be down tonight. The Virginia and Avalon went down last night. Both boats had good trips.

The river at this port is falling, and the marks at the wharf this morning registered 9.6 feet and falling.

Red Pipestone Quarry.

Every one familiar with Longfellow's "Hiawatha" remembers the references to the famous red pipestone quarry, which is situated at the extreme eastern boundary of South Dakota. This is the only quarry of the kind known to exist on the American continent.

THE BROWN WIND OF CONNAUGHT.

The brown wind of Connaught
Across the bogland blown
(The brown wind of Connaught)
Turns my heart to a stone,
For it cries my name at twilight
And cries it at the noon—
"Oh, Mairgread Ban! Oh, Mairgread Ban!"
Just like a fairy tune.

The brown wind of Connaught,
When Dermot came to woo
(The brown wind of Connaught),
It heard his whispers, too,
And while my wheel goes whirring
It taps on my window pane
Till I open wide to the dead outside
And the sea salt misty rain.

The brown wind of Connaught
With women wailed one day
(The brown wind of Connaught)
For a wreck in Galway bay,
And many the dark faced fishers
That gathered their nets in fear,
But one sank straight to the ghostly gate,
And he was my Dermot dear.

—Shan Van Vocht.

ACTING AFRAID OF DOGS.

It Is the Surest Way In the World to Provoke an Attack.

It is curious, to me wonderful, how well dogs understand people. They seem at a glance or very soon thereafter to decide in their minds whether or not it would be safe to assail one who enters their owner's premises, says Lippincott's Magazine. My own opinion is that every one of them, big or little, of high or low degree, would like to bite every stranger that he sees. Their love for their master makes them jealous or makes them pretend to be jealous of everybody who approaches them, and they debate momentarily whether or not a comer is afraid of them. If he is not, they either extend a friendly salute, which always is deceitful, or assume to be indifferent. If he is, they give him a bite, more or less deep, then slink away from possible consequences.

For years and years I have followed the rule, when visiting a person residing out of town, unless I know positively that he keeps no dog of any size, to halt at the gate, raise a halloo and await not only my host's invitation, but his approach and his accompaniment into his house. I could not tell the number of times wherein I have been barked at furiously from the inside by dogs whose owners declared that in all their lives they had never done such a thing before to a man of genteel appearance.

The counsels and admonitions bestowed upon me might have excited some gratitude if they had not been wholly useless. I have been asked so many times that it makes me almost sick to have the question repeated, "Why don't you just go along without noticing such things, not being or at least pretending not to be afraid? Not one dog in 10,000 will try to bite a gentleman unless he is provoked or sees that he is being avoided."

A Cheap Decoration.

A prominent German actor, relates Albert L. Vandam in The Illustrated London News, had fulfilled half of his "starring" engagement in the capital of a grand duchy, and as yet no recognition of his talents had been forthcoming in the shape of a decoration. Disgusted, the player announced his intention of departing the following morning. Early on that day the theater intendant acquainted his grand ducal master with what had happened. The conversation took place in the garden of the schloss, situated on the road to the station, and suddenly an open carriage with the actor in it hove in sight.

"Be quick!" said the prince. "Get me that box on my writing table. If go he must, we'll at any rate try to satisfy him in his ambition." The intendant ran, and returned just as the vehicle passed the gates. "One moment, Herr B——," shouted the prince. "Here is something to remember me by."

The actor bowed low, and went his way. In another moment, however, his conveyance reappeared at the gates. "There are two crosses, your highness," he exclaimed.

"Never mind," replied the prince. "Give the other to the coachman."

Tit-tat-to.

In the Century Dictionary the derivation is given from tit, tat, to, "three meaningless words" used in counting.

However, the East Friesic name (see Koolman's "E. Fr. Dict.") is tik-tak-tuk, evidently a more original form. In this name the word tik has the same sense as E. tick, a mark, in allusion to the mark made by the player on the slate, while tak, tuk, are variants of the same theme, made on the principle of altering the vowel, as in Germanic verbs of the third strong conjugation, such as sing, sang, sung.

Hence the name is by no means "meaningless," but has an obvious reference to the ticks, or marks, made by the players, and the word is threefold instead of reduplicated, because the object of the game is to make three ticks in a row.—Notes and Queries.

Merely From Observation.

"Is Miss Blinkins at home?" asked Mr. Saunders of the Irish girl who answered his ring at the door.

"Yes, I b'lave she is, sir."

"Is she engaged?"

"An is it engaged you say? Faix, an I can't tell you, sir, but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evenin as if she had never seen the like uv him, an it's engaged I b'lave they are, sir."—Exchange.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.--August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.--August 20th, 21st and 22d. for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privelege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.--September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until Septembr 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.--October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa. *

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa

"Spells" of Southern Negroes.

There are numerous harmless "spells" which are regular observances in the lives of the average southern negroes. Besides the root chewing, the track lifting, etc., they have a love philter of frogs' legs cooked in still water, and the ashes of a bat are powerful enough to keep away a rival or an enemy. To make a dog stay at home they cut off the tip of his tail and bury it under the doorstep To make a wife obedient they "draw her pictur'" and hide it in the shingles. Thus, waking or sleeping, there is a constant forcing or counteracting of destiny.—Philadelphia Times.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Westward.	335 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester..... "	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver ..... "	6 45	2 20	5 31	11 55	8 30
Vanport ..... "	6 50	.....	5 36	11 59	8 34
Industry ..... "	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	†8 48
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool... "	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville ..... ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville .....lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop.. "	7 46	.....		12 50	
Yellow Creek ..... "	7 52	.....		12 55	
Hammondsville "	8 01			†1 03	
Irondale ..... "	8 06	3 22		†1 06	
Salineville ..... "	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard ..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance ..... {ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30	
Alliance ..... {lv.	10 05	4 33	Flag stop.	2 35	
Ravenna ..... "	10 40	5 03		3 10	
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville .....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop. "	7 52	3 15	5 59	11 05	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 57	3 18	6 05	11 10	
Port Homer ..... "	†8 03	3 23	†6 09	.....	
Empire ..... "	8 10	3 28	6 17	11 21	
Elliottsville ..... "	†8 17	3 33	6 21	11 23	
Toronto ..... "	8 21	3 38	6 30	11 28	
Costonia ..... "	†8 28	3 43	†6 37	.....	
Steubenville ... {ar.	8 44	4 00	6 55	11 45	
Steubenville ... {lv.	8 44	4 00	6 55	11 45	
Mingo Jc ..... "	8 51	4 07	7 05	11 53	
Brilliant ..... "	8 58	4 14	7 14	12 01	
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	7 24	12 10	
Portland ..... "	9 14	4 30	7 30	12 16	
Yorkville..... "	†9 19	†4 35	†7 37	12 21	
Martins Ferry..... "	9 32	4 45	7 52	12 28	
Bridgeport ..... "	9 40	4 55	7 58	12 35	
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 10	12 45	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.	340 AM	336 AM	338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire .....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport ..... "	4 53	9 09	4 54	1 10	2 53
Martins Ferry ... "	5 01	9 15	5 02	1 16	3 01
Yorkville ..... "	†5 10		†5 12		†3 10
Portland ..... "	5 15	9 28	5 19	1 28	3 15
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33	5 24		3 20
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41	5 34	1 42	3 28
Mingo Jc ..... "	5 35	9 48	5 41	1 50	3 35
Steubenville... {ar.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	3 44
Steubenville... {lv.	5 44	9 56			†4 00
Costonia..... "	†6 00	10 12			4 15
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17	6 11	2 19	4 20
Elliottsville ..... "	6 11	10 19			†4 24
Empire ..... "	6 13	10 27	6 21	2 27	4 27
Port Homer..... "	†6 20	10 31			4 34
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37			4 40
Wellsville Shop. "	6 31	10 42			4 45
Wellsville .....ar.	†6 35	†10 50	†6 41	2 45	4 55
Wellsville .....lv.	7 42	3 05		3 05	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46	.....		.....	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52	.....		.....	
Hammondsville "	8 01				
Irondale ..... "	8 06	3 22			
Salineville..... "	8 25	3 38			
Bayard ..... "	9 09	4 10			
Alliance ..... {ar.	9 40	4 33			
Alliance ..... {lv.	10 05	4 33			
Ravenna ..... "	10 40	5 03			
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25			
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		6 25	
Wellsville .....lv.	6 45	10 57	6 51	3 10	*3 50
East Liverpool... "	6 57	11 07	7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 07	11 18	7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 20	11 24		†3 38	†4 20
Industry ..... "	7 25	11 30	7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport ..... "	7 34	11 40		3 53	†4 35
Beaver ..... "	7 40	11 45	7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester ..... "	7 50	11 50	7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40	8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday.

*Daily. | Meals. 342 AM

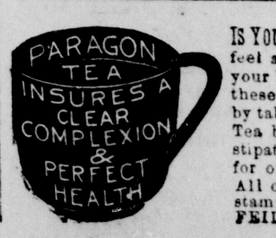
Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

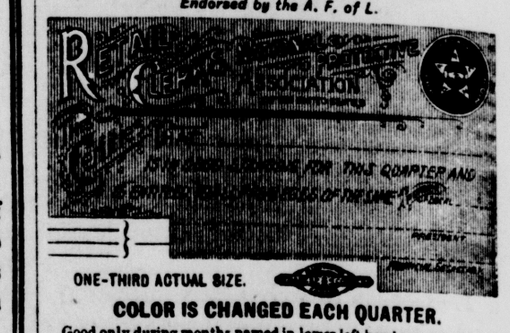
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

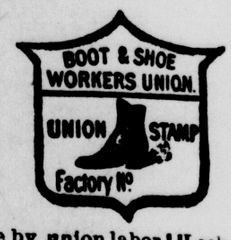
Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



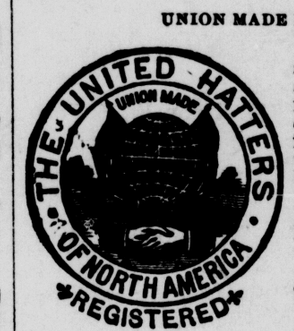
The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

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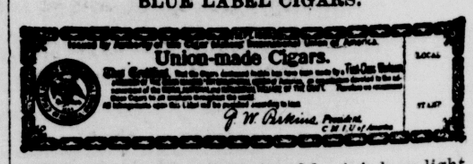
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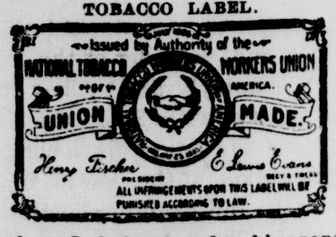
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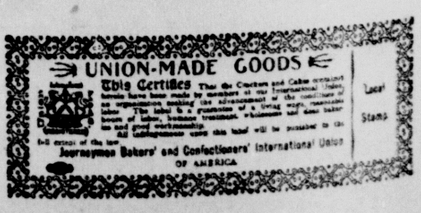


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An Agreement Was Quickly Reached Last Evening When the Board of Trade Met a Committee From the New Glass Company and Talked Business.

A number of members of the board of trade met with a committee from the new co-operative glass company at the office of Geo. Y. Travis last evening, and business of the utmost importance was passed through.

Thomas Darragh, formerly secretary of the Specialty Glass company, said the new company had already accepted a site from the Puritan company, near the East End pottery, and would erect on it a four-tank plant of 16 pots, four pots larger than the Specialty, provided the board of trade would raise $4,000. The plant is to employ 125 men and have an annual payroll of $80,000.

The board decided to raise $3,000 in the city proper if the East End would collect $1,000. Secretary Travis, C. A. Ferguson and John Rose were chosen a soliciting committee for the board, and Thomas Darragh, T. J. Mumford, Rudy Ebeling and George Green for the company.

The committee will begin work at once.

ALL ARE COMPLAINING

Because Damaged Streets Are Fenced In.

Residents of the streets recently fenced in by order of council, to prevent any possibility of the city becoming liable for some one's indiscretion, are complaining bitterly and want the barricades removed.

That, however, will not be done. The authorities are determined to keep the streets as they are, and hope the lesson will be sufficient to compel a good vote on the bond issue next Saturday.

NO MORE MEETINGS

Will Be Held In the Association Tent.

Rev. Geo. H. Vibbert will hold the last meeting of the series to be held in the association tent this evening, as the tent is about to be taken down. It will be for men and women, and the address will be Mr. Vibbert's best. He will speak on "Women In Temperance." A large attendance is desired.

Reverend Vibbert will also speak this evening in the Diamond, and tomorrow evening at the same place.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

On the River.

Although a rise was predicted for yesterday, the rivers did not show any inclination to better themselves. Another rise at this time would not mean much to Pittsburg, but the benefit to lower river points would be great. A rise is coming out of the Allegheny, which may cause the stream to reach a height which will make coal shipments from Cincinnati and Louisville possible. It may come today. At Davis island dam last night the stage of water was 7 feet and falling.

The Queen City was up today and the Kanawha will be down tonight. The Virginia and Avalon went down last night. Both boats had good trips.

The river at this port is falling, and the marks at the wharf this morning registered 9.6 feet and falling.

Red Pipestone Quarry.

Every one familiar with Longfellow's "Hiawatha" remembers the references to the famous red pipestone quarry, which is situated at the extreme eastern boundary of South Dakota. This is the only quarry of the kind known to exist on the American continent.

THE BROWN WIND OF CONNAUGHT.

The brown wind of Connaught
Across the bogland blown
(The brown wind of Connaught)
Turns my heart to a stone,
For it cries my name at twilight
And cries it at the noon—
"Oh, Mairgread Ban! Oh, Mairgread Ban!"
Just like a fairy tune.

The brown wind of Connaught,
When Dermot came to woo
(The brown wind of Connaught),
It heard his whispers, too,
And while my wheel goes whirring
It taps on my window pane
Till I open wide to the dead outside
And the sea salt misty rain.

The brown wind of Connaught
With women wailed one day
(The brown wind of Connaught)
For a wreck in Galway bay,
And many the dark faced fishers
That gathered their nets in fear,
But one sank straight to the ghostly gate,
And he was my Dermot dear.

—Shan Van Vocht.

ACTING AFRAID OF DOGS.

It Is the Surest Way In the World to Provoke an Attack.

It is curious, to me wonderful, how well dogs understand people. They seem at a glance or very soon thereafter to decide in their minds whether or not it would be safe to assail one who enters their owner's premises, says Lippincott's Magazine. My own opinion is that every one of them, big or little, of high or low degree, would like to bite every stranger that he sees. Their love for their master makes them jealous or makes them pretend to be jealous of everybody who approaches them, and they debate momentarily whether or not a comer is afraid of them. If he is not, they either extend a friendly salute, which always is deceitful, or assume to be indifferent. If he is, they give him a bite, more or less deep, then slink away from possible consequences.

For years and years I have followed the rule, when visiting a person residing out of town, unless I know positively that he keeps no dog of any size, to halt at the gate, raise a halloo and await not only my host's invitation, but his approach and his accompaniment into his house. I could not tell the number of times wherein I have been barked at furiously from the inside by dogs whose owners declared that in all their lives they had never done such a thing before to a man of genteel appearance.

The counsels and admonitions bestowed upon me might have excited some gratitude if they had not been wholly useless. I have been asked so many times that it makes me almost sick to have the question repeated, "Why don't you just go along without noticing such things, not being or at least pretending not to be afraid? Not one dog in 10,000 will try to bite a gentleman unless he is provoked or sees that he is being avoided."

A Cheap Decoration.

A prominent German actor, relates Albert L. Vandam in The Illustrated London News, had fulfilled half of his "starring" engagement in the capital of a grand duchy, and as yet no recognition of his talents had been forthcoming in the shape of a decoration. Disgusted, the player announced his intention of departing the following morning. Early on that day the theater intendant acquainted his grand ducal master with what had happened. The conversation took place in the garden of the schloss, situated on the road to the station, and suddenly an open carriage with the actor in it hove in sight.

"Be quick!" said the prince. "Get me that box on my writing table. If go he must, we'll at any rate try to satisfy him in his ambition." The intendant ran, and returned just as the vehicle passed the gates. "One moment, Herr B——," shouted the prince. "Here is something to remember me by."

The actor bowed low, and went his way. In another moment, however, his conveyance reappeared at the gates. "There are two crosses, your highness," he exclaimed.

"Never mind," replied the prince. "Give the other to the coachman."

Tit-tat-to.

In the Century Dictionary the derivation is given from tit, tat, to, "three meaningless words" used in counting.

However, the East Friesic name (see Koolman's "E. Fr. Dict.") is tik-tak-tuk, evidently a more original form. In this name the word tik has the same sense as E. tick, a mark, in allusion to the mark made by the player on the slate, while tak, tuk, are variants of the same theme, made on the principle of altering the vowel, as in Germanic verbs of the third strong conjugation, such as sing, sang, sung.

Hence the name is by no means "meaningless," but has an obvious reference to the ticks, or marks, made by the players, and the word is threefold instead of reduplicated, because the object of the game is to make three ticks in a row.—Notes and Queries.

Merely From Observation.

"Is Miss Blinkins at home?" asked Mr. Saunders of the Irish girl who answered his ring at the door.

"Yes, I b'lave she is, sir."

"Is she engaged?"

"An is it engaged you say? Faix, an I can't tell you, sir, but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evenin as if she had never seen the like uv him, an it's engaged I b'lave they are, sir."—Exchange.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.--August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.--August 20th, 21st and 22d. for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privelege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.--September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until Septembr 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa. *

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa

"Spells" of Southern Negroes.

There are numerous harmless "spells" which are regular observances in the lives of the average southern negroes. Besides the root chewing, the track lifting, etc., they have a love philter of frogs' legs cooked in still water, and the ashes of a bat are powerful enough to keep away a rival or an enemy. To make a dog stay at home they cut off the tip of his tail and bury it under the doorstep. To make a wife obedient they "draw her pictur'" and hide it in the shingles. Thus, waking or sleeping, there is a constant forcing or counteracting of destiny.—Philadelphia Times.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Westward.	335	337	339	341	359
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester..... "	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver ..... "	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30
Vanport..... "	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34
Industry ..... "	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	†8 48
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool... "	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville ..... ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville .....lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46	.....		12 50	
Yellow Creek .... "	7 52	.....		12 55	
Hammondsville "	8 01	.....		†1 03	
Irondale ..... "	8 06	3 22		†1 06	
Salineville ..... "	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard ..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance ..... {ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30	
Alliance ..... {lv.	10 05	4 38	Flag stop.	2 35	
Ravenna ..... "	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville .....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop. "	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek .... "	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer ..... "	†8 03	†3 23	†7 09	†6 09	.....
Empire ..... "	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville ..... "	†8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto ..... "	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia..... "	†8 28	†3 43	†7 30	6 37	..
Steubenville... {ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville... {lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc ..... "	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53
Brilliant..... "	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10
Portland ..... "	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville..... "	†9 19	†4 35	†8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry.... "	9 32	4 45	8 28	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport ..... "	9 40	4 50	8 35	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Eastward.	340	336		338	360	48
	AM	AM		PM	PM	PM
Bellaire .....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport ..... "	4 53	9 09		4 54	1 10	2 53
Martins Ferry ... "	5 01	9 15		5 02	1 16	3 05
Yorkville ..... "	†5 10	.....		†5 12	.....	†3 17
Portland ..... "	5 15	9 28		5 19	1 28	3 22
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33		5 24	.....	3 27
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41		5 34	1 42	3 42
Mingo Jc ..... "	5 35	9 48		5 41	1 50	3 51
Steubenville... {ar.	5 44	9 56		5 50	1 58	4 00
Steubenville... {lv.	5 44	9 56		5 50	.....	†4 15
Costonia..... "	†6 00	†10 12		.....	.....	4 20
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17		6 11	2 19	4 24
Elliottsville ..... "	6 11	†10 19		.....	.....	†4 27
Empire..... "	6 13	10 27		6 21	2 27	4 34
Port Homer..... "	†6 20	†10 31		.....	.....	†4 37
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37		6 33	.....	4 43
Wellsville Shop. "	6 31	10 42		6 38	.....	4 52
Wellsville .....ar.	†6 35	†10 50		†6 41	2 45	4 55
Wellsville .....lv.	7 42				3 05	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46				.....	
Yellow Creek .... "	7 52				.....	
Hammondsville "	8 01				.....	
Irondale ..... "	8 06				3 22	
Salineville ..... "	8 25				3 38	
Bayard ..... "	9 09				4 10	
Alliance ..... {ar.	9 40				4 33	
Alliance ..... {lv.	10 05				4 38	
Ravenna ..... "	10 40				5 06	
Hudson..... "	11 02				5 25	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10				6 25	
Wellsville .....lv.	6 45	10 57		6 51	3 10	*3 50
East Liverpool... "	6 57	11 07		7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 07	11 18		7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 20	11 24		.....	†3 33	†4 20
Industry ..... "	7 25	11 30		7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport ..... "	7 34	11 40		.....	3 53	†4 35
Beaver..... "	7 40	11 45		7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester ..... "	7 50	11 50		7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40		8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM		PM	PM	AM

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with through trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday.

*Daily. ‖Meals.

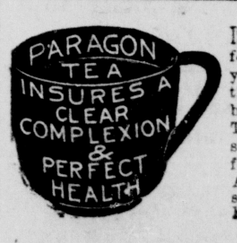
Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

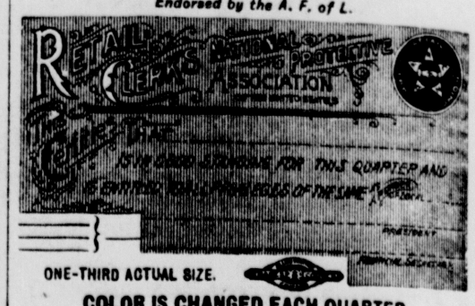
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

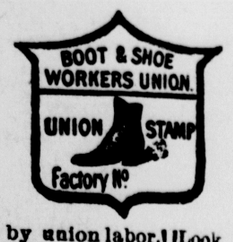


ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



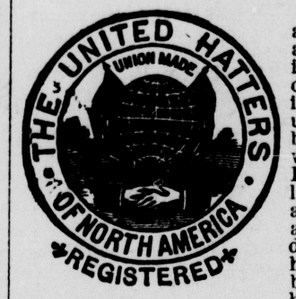
The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



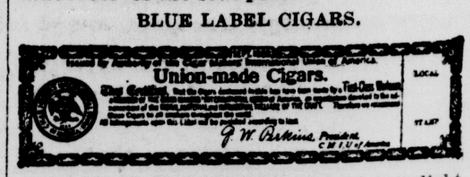
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

BICYCLE LABEL.



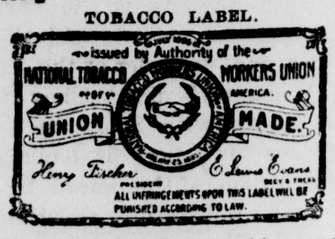
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.

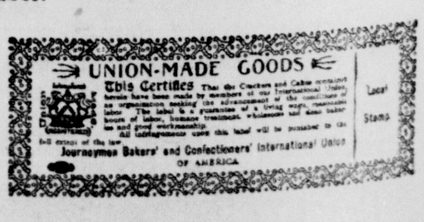


The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



DON'T LIKE AMERICANS

Spanish, Germans and French Are Bitter.

LAUGHED AT OUR VICTORIES

But Are Sullen and Angry Now That Uncle Sam Has Won a Complete Victory. Colonel Tobe Blumenthals' Observations In Mexico.

"The Mexicans know enough of liberty to feel for Cuba, but the Spanish, Germans and French now living in the city of Mexico and other large towns in the territory hate the American people with a hatred that is as cordial as from sunrise to sunset and then to sunrise.

The speaker was Colonel Tobe Blumenthal. He had just arrived in the city after an absence of three years, all of which has been spent in Mexico. Many persons in the city will remember him as the genial southerner who traveled for the Standard pottery a portion of his time and made friends with Liverpool people during the remainder. He has, however, as agent for glass and crockery concerns, spent recent years in Mexico where he learned to talk Spanish, got good prices for his wares from native merchants without going out of his office and absorbed a vast amount of information concerning the people and their ways. Continuing, he said to the little knot of friends who had gathered about him at the Thompson House:

"When the war began these people in Mexico rather wondered that our Uncle Sam, for he's mine just as much as he ever was, had the courage to face a nation like Spain. They muttered in low tones about Admiral Sampson and his fleet, with now and then a smile at the blockade of Havana, and when the news of Admiral Dewey's victory came they laughed outright. It was such a good joke they refused to believe a word of it, and only thought the 'Yankee pigs' were grunting a little to keep their courage up, if Yankee or any other kind of pigs ever do that sort of thing. For six weeks they laughed. Then it began to be a serious matter. News came from a source they could not deny, and they were convinced. But they did not lose courage. Instead they only muttered a little more and confidently awaited news of a Spanish victory. They believed their forces were sure to win.

"And so the time went on. They had no use for Americans, particularly those who hummed the 'StarSpangled Banner' or the 'Red, White and Blue' (the colonel likes to sing patriotic songs) and at every opportunity predicted Spanish victory. Cervera's defeat and the capture of Santiago was a blow between the eyes and on the solar plexus at once, and they never fully recovered from that. When I left they were, so to speak, in sack cloth and ashes, and that for a real live Spaniard, even if he does live in Mexico, is worse than a dose of cod liver oil.

"The Germans and French hate us all, and I don't believe they themselves can tell the reason. But they have it, and whenever you find these people in Mexico you find enemies of this country. All newspapers printed in Spanish which are not organs of the government, abuse the states continually. Throughout the war they were first and last for Spain. Of course they upheld Germany and France, and seemed to do it with much more enthusiasm than you find in the average Spanish newspaper. The government organs were, of course, strictly neutral.

"In spite of all these things it is nice in Mexico, but I am glad to be back under the old flag and gladder that Fitz Lee, Joe Wheeler and the rest of them have become real Yankees."

KISSED A CHILD.

The Peculiar Actions of an Old Man In Forest Street.

An old man who was walking late last evening in Forest street attracted some attention by his peculiar actions.

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DON'T LIKE AMERICANS

Spanish, Germans and French Are Bitter.

LAUGHED AT OUR VICTORIES

But Are Sullen and Angry Now That Uncle Sam Has Won a Complete Victory. Colonel Tobe Blumenthals' Observations In Mexico.

"The Mexicans know enough of liberty to feel for Cuba, but the Spanish, Germans and French now living in the city of Mexico and other large towns in the territory hate the American people with a hatred that is as cordial as from sunrise to sunset and then to sunrise.

The speaker was Colonel Tobe Blumenthal. He had just arrived in the city after an absence of three years, all of which has been spent in Mexico. Many persons in the city will remember him as the genial southerner who traveled for the Standard pottery a portion of his time and made friends with Liverpool people during the remainder. He has, however, as agent for glass and crockery concerns, spent recent years in Mexico where he learned to talk Spanish, got good prices for his wares from native merchants without going out of his office and absorbed a vast amount of information concerning the people and their ways. Continuing, he said to the little knot of friends who had gathered about him at the Thompson House:

"When the war began these people in Mexico rather wondered that our Uncle Sam, for he's mine just as much as he ever was, had the courage to face a nation like Spain. They muttered in low tones about Admiral Sampson and his fleet, with now and then a smile at the blockade of Havana, and when the news of Admiral Dewey's victory came they laughed outright. It was such a good joke they refused to believe a word of it, and only thought the 'Yankee pigs' were grunting a little to keep their courage up, if Yankee or any other kind of pigs ever do that sort of thing. For six weeks they laughed. Then it began to be a serious matter. News came from a source they could not deny, and they were convinced. But they did not lose courage. Instead they only muttered a little more and confidently awaited news of a Spanish victory. They believed their forces were sure to win.

"And so the time went on. They had no use for Americans, particularly those who hummed the 'StarSpangled Banner' or the 'Red, White and Blue' (the colonel likes to sing patriotic songs) and at every opportunity predicted Spanish victory. Cervera's defeat and the capture of Santiago was a blow between the eyes and on the solar plexus at once, and they never fully recovered from that. When I left they were, so to speak, in sack cloth and ashes, and that for a real live Spaniard, even if he does live in Mexico, is worse than a dose of cod liver oil.

"The Germans and French hate us all, and I don't believe they themselves can tell the reason. But they have it, and whenever you find these people in Mexico you find enemies of this country. All newspapers printed in Spanish which are not organs of the government, abuse the states continually. Throughout the war they were first and last for Spain. Of course they upheld Germany and France, and seemed to do it with much more enthusiasm than you find in the average Spanish newspaper. The government organs were, of course, strictly neutral.

"In spite of all these things it is nice in Mexico, but I am glad to be back under the old flag and gladder that Fitz Lee, Joe Wheeler and the rest of them have become real Yankees."

KISSED A CHILD.

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In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

DON'T LIKE AMERICANS

Spanish, Germans and French Are Bitter.

LAUGHED AT OUR VICTORIES

But Are Sullen and Angry Now That Uncle Sam Has Won a Complete Victory. Colonel Tobe Blumenthals' Observations In Mexico.

"The Mexicans know enough of liberty to feel for Cuba, but the Spanish, Germans and French now living in the city of Mexico and other large towns in the territory hate the American people with a hatred that is as cordial as from sunrise to sunset and then to sunrise.

The speaker was Colonel Tobe Blumenthal. He had just arrived in the city after an absence of three years, all of which has been spent in Mexico. Many persons in the city will remember him as the genial southerner who traveled for the Standard pottery a portion of his time and made friends with Liverpool people during the remainder. He has, however, as agent for glass and crockery concerns, spent recent years in Mexico where he learned to talk Spanish, got good prices for his wares from native merchants without going out of his office and absorbed a vast amount of information concerning the people and their ways. Continuing, he said to the little knot of friends who had gathered about him at the Thompson House:

"When the war began these people in Mexico rather wondered that our Uncle Sam, for he's mine just as much as he ever was, had the courage to face a nation like Spain. They muttered in low tones about Admiral Sampson and his fleet, with now and then a smile at the blockade of Havana, and when the news of Admiral Dewey's victory came they laughed outright. It was such a good joke they refused to believe a word of it, and only thought the 'Yankee pigs' were grunting a little to keep their courage up, if Yankee or any other kind of pigs ever do that sort of thing. For six weeks they laughed. Then it began to be a serious matter. News came from a source they could not deny, and they were convinced. But they did not lose courage. Instead they only muttered a little more and confidently awaited news of a Spanish victory. They believed their forces were sure to win.

"And so the time went on. They had no use for Americans, particularly those who hummed the 'StarSpangled Banner' or the 'Red, White and Blue' (the colonel likes to sing patriotic songs) and at every opportunity predicted Spanish victory. Cervera's defeat and the capture of Santiago was a blow between the eyes and on the solar plexus at once, and they never fully recovered from that. When I left they were, so to speak, in sack cloth and ashes, and that for a real live Spaniard, even if he does live in Mexico, is worse than a dose of cod liver oil.

"The Germans and French hate us all, and I don't believe they themselves can tell the reason. But they have it, and whenever you find these people in Mexico you find enemies of this country. All newspapers printed in Spanish which are not organs of the government, abuse the states continually. Throughout the war they were first and last for Spain. Of course they upheld Germany and France, and seemed to do it with much more enthusiasm than you find in the average Spanish newspaper. The government organs were, of course, strictly neutral.

"In spite of all these things it is nice in Mexico, but I am glad to be back under the old flag and gladder that Fitz Lee, Joe Wheeler and the rest of them have become real Yankees."

KISSED A CHILD.

The Peculiar Actions of an Old Man In Forest Street.

An old man who was walking late last evening in Forest street attracted some attention by his peculiar actions.

He passed a little girl about 10 years of age on the street and then turning suddenly caught her in his arms and kissed her. The little one was frightened, and as soon as the old man released her ran away. The man hastily turned down Walnut street and disappeared. He acted as though he had been drinking.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

—Emil Roch, of Johnstown, Pa., who has been in the city several weeks visiting friends, returned to his home yesterday.

DYNAMITE GUNS.

Fifteen Men In Relays Are Required to Work Them.

Dynamite guns, such as are used upon the Vesuvius, are operated upon an entirely different principle from the ordinary powder guns. They have engines and boilers and air compressors and coolers and all sorts of intricate machinery in a house not far away, by which the projectiles are fired. The dynamite or gun cotton or explosive gelatin or whatever the explosive material may be is contained in the projectile only. This projectile is called an "aerial torpedo" by the manufacturers and is exploded by means of a fuse similar to any powder gun's.

Dynamite or any other high explosive cannot be used in an ordinary cannon, because the powder would explode the dynamite before it left the gun, therefore the system of using compressed air came into vogue as the only method of throwing dynamite to any distance. The air is compressed and passed along through various tubes before reaching the gun and is used at about 1,000 pounds pressure to the square inch, which is much less than the power of powder. Dynamite will be exploded at about 5,000 pounds pressure to the square inch. These guns are enormous affairs, smoothbore, 50 feet in length, made of the best iron, in three sections, flanged and bolted together and supported on a steel carriage. The carriage is mounted upon a steel racing ring, so called, and the system of handling is by means of an electric motor. As these guns are covered by a large number of patents they are very expensive, costing the government many thousands of dollars each. Fifteen men in relays are required to work them.

The gunner stands upon a platform on the left side of the carriage, uses a fine telescopic sight, and when all is ready he pulls a lever which allows the compressed air to enter the gun, and the discharge takes place. These guns are all loaded at the breech, and the projectile is handled by a separate carriage. The projectile is about 10 feet in length for the 15 inch gun, and when charged with 500 pounds of dynamite or gun cotton weighs fully 1,000 pounds. It is a steel tube composed of walls three-sixteenths of an inch thick and has a spiral vane at the rear. The fuse is a foot in length and weighs 20 pounds. This fuse contains two pounds and a half of dry gun cotton and a few grains of fulminate of mercury as a detonator. It is set to explode at impact or as the gunner may desire as to time. —Leslie's Weekly.

A TRANSPOSITION.

It Mangled the Salutation, but the King Controlled His Face.

An American who years ago served as our minister to Spain was fond of telling the following joke upon himself:

Shortly after he had become settled in his new home he was bidden to a state ceremonial, where he was to be presented to the king. His knowledge of languages was limited to English and French, and being desirous of addressing the sovereign in his own tongue he took pains to "coach" for the occasion. Several phrases were rehearsed until he felt that he had mastered them. When the critical moment arrived, he saluted the king with great dignity, spoke a few words in Spanish and passed on.

"What did you say?" asked an English gentleman.

"I spoke in Spanish," was the rejoinder. "I said, 'I cast myself at your feet,' which I am told is the most respectful form of salutation."

"Ah, no," corrected a Spaniard, who had been observed to smile at the embassador's greeting. "You are mistaken. You transposed your words, and quite altered the meaning."

"What did I say?" asked the diplomat.

With a twinkle in his eye the Spaniard made answer, 'What you really said was, 'I throw my heels at your head.'"

But the king had not betrayed by so much as the fluttering of an eyelid that anything unusual had occurred. —Harper's Magazine.

No Fixation In Space.

The common idea as to the path of the earth being "fixed in space" is taken exception to by astronomers on the ground that there are few if any things in the domain of astronomy that can really be called fixed space, that fact being that unceasing changes are going on, though these changes are generally so slow as to escape the notice of a superficial observer, but are fortunately periodic, so that they fall within the possibility of computation. Thus the earth's path is not fixed, since the ecliptic undergoes a very slow change, so that, while at present it is a few seconds more than 23 degrees 27 minutes, in about 15,000 years, astronomers calculate, it will be reduced to 22 degrees 15 minutes, after which it will begin to increase again, a change so slow and within such narrow limits that it can produce no sensible alteration in the seasons. —Kansas City Journal.

The Sign.

"Ma, the minister is coming."

"What makes you think so? Did you see him?"

"No, but I saw pa take the parrot and lock it up in the stable."—Boston Traveler.

CUBANS AS RULERS.

FATHER CONNOLLY ON THEIR INABILITY TO GOVERN WELL.

He Compares Them to the Former Slaves of the South — Valor of Negro Soldiers. Their Special Fitness For Service In Cuba Has Been Demonstrated.

Archbishop Corrigan's private secretary, Father Connolly, recently returned to New York from Cuba, and expects to go back there very soon to continue his service as a volunteer chaplain. He was busy with his accustomed work at the archbishop's house at the time the Relief was preparing to go to Santiago, and had no more idea of taking any part in the war than the archbishop himself had.

There suddenly came to the archbishop a request for a chaplain to go on the Relief. The request came at an inopportune moment, for the archbishop was not able to comply with it, because the clergyman whom he had in mind in case there came a call for a chaplain, was confined to his bed by sickness.

No other clergyman could be spared, or at least, was able to respond to the sudden call. Then Father Connolly volunteered. Thus it happened that whereas in the morning he was in the midst of the extensive correspondence and administration of the largest of Catholic dioceses in the United States, he was in the afternoon a chaplain in the United States service aboard the Relief and on his way to Cuba.

Father Connolly had an oportunity better perhaps than that which many of the chaplains secured of studying the insurgents, at least that part of the insurgent army which was in or near Santiago. His opinion is that it was most fortunate that the United States did not recognize the independence of a republic established by men of the character of the insurgents.

His opinion is expressed with great consideration for all that these people have endured. He has admiration for their courage and their patient endurance of suffering, but he feels that they are in some respects to be likened to the bondsmen of the south who were made free by the war for the Union.

He feels that they are to be judged with lenity because they have been the victims of almost as many years of injustice as were the black men of the south, and it is not fair to judge those who were subjected to such experiences as men who have lived as free citizens would be judged. He does not doubt that the time will come when the helpful influences of freedom and justice will qualify these people for an important part in government, but he has serious doubts about their ability now to undertake a government which will be satisfactory to the people of Cuba.

Father Connolly was greatly impressed with the conduct of the negro soldiers at Santiago, and is of the opinion that President McKinley will find among the negroes of the United States the very qualities, physical and mental, which are required for satisfactory military service in Cuba. Father Connolly thinks that the black soldiers will withstand the climatic influences and that their capacity as soldiers, their implicit faith in their superior officers and the perfect discipline of which they are capable were abundantly displayed at the time of the historic battle of Santiago and its environs.

This opinion of the merits of the negro soldier who has been enlisted as a regular in the United States army for the peculiar military work which must be done in Cuba and Porto Rico is echoed by others who have recently come to New York and who saw the black soldiers in the fearful fighting of the 2d of July.

Among these is Mason Mitchell, a man well known in artistic and dramatic circles in New York, who went to the front as a member of the rough riders' regiment. He said while speaking of the black soldiers that two months ago he thought of them only as men qualified to do the menial duties of the camp, perhaps to cook or to wait upon officers.

But when he saw them coming out from the reserves, marching as though they were on parade as nearly as the country would permit, advancing in the face of a deadly fire with perfect coolness, and yet with splendid ardor, forcing their way up the hill without a sign of panic, and then making a glorious charge over the trenches, sweeping that deadly Spanish line away—then Mitchell says he and others who were near him could not restrain their enthusiasm and did not want to, but cheered the black American soldiers as enthusiastically as they would have cheered the petted regiment which sometimes marches down Broadway, the admiration of New York.

"Nobody," said Mitchell, "will ever be permitted in my presence or in the presence of any of those who saw the black men on the 2d of July at Santiago say one word in depreciation of them. There are no men in the American army who deserve more credit than they. And they will make the ideal soldiers for the protection of life and liberty in Cuba and in Porto Rico."—Holland in Philadelphia Press.

The Cuban Men.

The Cubans are not domestic. The men almost live at the clubs. The Don Carlos is the best club in Santiago. If you go by this at night, you will see the men all playing some kind of game, and with drinks before them. The clubs are open to the street exactly the same as the houses, so you can look in and see all inside. Sometimes you will see two people dancing a fandango together. There are no books or papers at these clubs—in fact, very few Cubans can read, unless of the wealthy class. The mass of the people are very ignorant, and it is the way the Spanish want them to be, but they are also too indolent to want to learn much.—New York Herald.

THE BISCUIT DIDN'T RISE.

How a Young Cook Thought to Remedy a Mistake.

They had been visiting and while away had been given such delicious homemade biscuit that the memory of them still lingered in the mind. Why shouldn't they have such things themselves? The mistress of the house decided that they should, if she had to make them herself. What good wife would not be willing to take a little trouble to please her husband? So in this virtuous frame of mind she repaired to the kitchen, and there she stirred up her biscuit in the most approved fashion, shaped them daintily and put them in the pan. But she was not accustomed to this work, and it was not strange that she should forget some of the ingredients. It was the baking powder, a small but somewhat important item in the construction of light biscuit. She did not once think of it until the biscuit had been in the oven a few moments. Then, as she stood gazing admiringly at the outside of the range, which contained this precious proof of her culinary skill, she suddenly exclaimed:

"There, I forgot all about the baking powder."

That would have been a heartbreaking thought to most housewives, but not to this one. She was a woman of expedients.

"Never mind," she said as she hurriedly thought over various ways of mending matters; "those biscuit have only been in a short time, and I will just sprinkle the baking powder over the top, and it can melt and soak in." And she did, but the baking powder did not. The housewife herself tells this story of her cooking now with great glee, while her husband, being a patient man, never says a word about his part of it in the eating.—New York Times.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

One Can Never Be Pleasant to Look Upon Unless In Good Health.

"The most helpful and agreeable bath is that of tepid water," writes Ruth Ashmore in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Few people can stand absolutely cold baths, and, no matter how strong one may be, such a bath should not be indulged in unless a thorough rubbing be taken afterward. To speak plainly, it must be remembered that while a cold bath may be more or less invigorating it is not cleansing. I can easily understand the desire of every woman to have a clear, beautiful skin, but I confess to being provoked when I think of the amount of money spent on lotions, creams and powders to be applied externally and which have nothing like as good an effect upon the skin as a tepid bath with good soap taken at least once a week.

The condition of the skin depends almost entirely upon the care given to the general health. The girl who is up late at night, gives no care to her diet, indulges in various stimulants, bathes but seldom and exercises less is certain to have either a dull, muddy looking skin or one covered with disagreeable looking black and red spots. One should avoid many sweets and much pastry and not allow herself to become a slave either to tea or coffee any more than she would to some vicious drug or strong stimulant. She should also remember that unless she is in good condition internally she will be anything but a pleasant object to look upon externally."

Smokeless Powder.

It is a curious fact that with all of the improvements and modifications so notable in our navy we are still using the old fashioned smoky, smelly powder that envelops everything in a gray pall, obscures the view and confuses the gunners. Only one of our ships has been using cordite, the wonderful smokeless powder which the English navy has adopted. The results with this ship, the New Orleans, were truly amazing. The rapidity, accuracy and precision of her fire were the admiration of all observers. Smokeless powder has several advantages. There is no obscuring of the view, the explosion producing the merest haze, which lasts but an instant. It leaves but little residuum in the gun, has much more power and is every way more desirable. Higher muzzle velocity is obtained with a projectile, as the powder burns much more slowly than the ordinary sort, and, therefore, generates more gas as the ball travels up to the mouth of the gun. The demand for smokeless powder seems to be one of the imperatives of the immediate future.—New York Ledger.

His Young Wife.

"He lived a bachelor until he was 50 and then married a woman young enough to be his daughter."

"Daughter? Why, she was young enough to be his second wife."—Detroit Journal.

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THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, of Gardendale, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, of Trentvale street, a son.

This morning three baskets of ware were shipped to Allegheny.

Robert Cridler, of Allegheny, rode his wheel to the city yesterday.

The Camera club last evening held a meeting in their rooms in Fifth street.

The number of people who left August 4 for Atlantic City returned home this morning.

Murry Nickle, who spent Sunday with his parents in Virginia, returned to the city yesterday afternoon.

John Lewellen, of Terre Haute, arrived in the city yesterday, and has taken a position in an East End plant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Johnson and daughter have gone to Michigan where they will visit at a number of places during the next month.

Lief Young left yesterday for New Castle, where he will remain several days. From there he will go to Atlantic City, where he will remain several weeks.

The King's Daughters of the Methodist Protestant church held an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Allison in Lincoln avenue last night. Considerable business was transacted.

All the trains were late in arriving at the station this morning, and the cause for the delay was heavy freight traffic. The train due at 8:20 was 30 minutes late in arriving and the up train five minutes late.

Homer Laughlin, of Los Angeles, who has been spending several months in the city attending to some important business, left yesterday afternoon for the west. He will not return to this city until next spring.

Mrs. Tucker, of West Market street objects to a statement in the NEWS REVIEW of yesterday. She says Daniel Densmore created no disturbance while in the Tucker store, and his arrest was caused by parties in the street.

Miss Flora B. Hale, a teacher in the Central school, who has been spending the summer with friends in Ada, returned to the city last evening. She called upon the board of education just before the meeting was called last night.

A peace flag was raised in Congo yesterday evening, all residents of the town and many others being present. Attorney Ingram and Cass Orr were the orators of the occasion, and there was much enthusiasm. Above the flag floats a white pennant.

Yesterday and today engines owned by other roads were in use on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. Ft. Wayne engine 267 was attached to the 8 o'clock train last evening, and engine 414 of the Erie and Pittsburg road was attached to the 8:20 this morning.

The Tope family living on a farm a few miles from Fairview met with an accident that might have resulted seriously Sunday evening. The family, with Mrs. Spivey, were going to their home from church when the spring wagon they were in suddenly overturned while crossing a large gutter through the roadway. The horses ran off and badly damaged the wagon. The occupants were thrown out but escaped serious injury.

Yesterday afternoon a collector for an ice company entered a Market street store to collect a bill. As the bill was past due, the supply was stopped several weeks ago. The collector was aware of this fact, but did not mention it to the proprietor, who refused to pay the bill. The collector went out in the street, and then said as he was not in the store he could talk as he wanted. The storekeeper came out, and would have been hit with a half brick had not the collector been stopped by an acquaintance, who was on the other side of the street.

FERTILE PORTO RICO

THE ISLAND IS AS BEAUTIFUL AS IT IS PRODUCTIVE.

It Has Thirteen Hundred Streams, a Wealth of Vegetation, Highly Cultivable Soil and Vast Deposits of Minerals—Few Reptiles, but Many Insects.

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, late commissioner in Porto Rico of the Columbian exposition, contributes to The Century an article on "The Island of Porto Rico." Mr. Ober says:

In the extremo northeast rises the highest peak of the central cordillera in the Luquillo sierra, known as "El Yunque," or "The Anvil," variously estimated at from 3,600 to 4,500 feet in height. The hills are of lesser elevation toward the west and southwest, but the whole north central country is rugged and uneven. Between the spurs from the main range lie innumerable secluded valleys, where the soil is of great fertility. The impressive features of the landscape are the rounded summits of the multitudinous hills, which leave the coast in constantly rising billows that finally break against the cordillera vertebra; yet all are cultivable, and cultivated to their very crests, though the higher mountain peaks are forest clad.

More than 1,300 streams, it is said, of which number perhaps 40 or 50 attain to the dignity of rivers, rise in the hills and seek the coasts, most of them running northerly, though the best harbors are in the west and south. But notwithstanding the great river flow portions of the island in the southwest are afflicted with drought at times, owing to the precipitation of the northeast "trades" against the northern hills.

The higher hills are clothed in the exuberant and diversified vegetation of the tropical forest, where tree ferns flourish, and great gum trees and mountain palms tower aloft. At lower levels are the cedar and mahogany, walnut and laurel, with many others noted for their useful woods. Throughout the island are found those trees and shrubs valuable for their gums, as the mamey, guaiacum and copal, while the list of medicinal plants includes most of those, invaluable to our pharmacopæias, which tropical America has given to the world. These are the silvestres, nature's wild children, but of cultivated plants there is no species peculiar to the tropics that does not flourish here.

In the littoral levels, between the mountains and the sea, grows the sugar cane, which may be cultivated up to an altitude of 3,000 feet. It was introduced here from Santo Domingo, having been brought to America either from Spain or the Canaries. The annual yield of sugar is estimated at about 70,000 tons.

In these fertile lowlands also tobacco does exceedingly well, and the annual production is said to be quite 7,000,000 pounds. It may be cultivated on the hills, but the true mountain lover is the coffee, which does not do well below 600 feet and is at its best 1,000 feet above the sea. It was first brought here from Martinique in 1722, and now yields to the extent of 17,000 tons annually. Maize, the true Indian corn, is indigenous, as is the yucca, the aboriginal "staff of life," and both grow everywhere, as well as the pineapple, which is more reliable and more universal than the peach of our north temperate zone. Cotton and rice are found at nearly all elevations, the latter, which is the chief food of many laborers, being what is known as the mountain variety.

Bananas and plaintains are wonderfully prolific, bearing fruit in ten months from planting. The plants virtually last 60 years, being equally long lived with the cocoa palm, which produces nuts in six or seven years and thereafter during the space of an ordinary life, its yield being reckoned at 100 nuts a year. The annual product of bananas is given as 200,000,000 and of cocoanuts 3,000,000. The entire range of tropical fruits is represented here, such as the guava, lime, orange, aguacate, sapodilla and avocado pear, while all subtropic vegetables may be raised, including those of the south temperate zone, such, for instance, as are grown in Florida.

The mineral kingdom has not been so exhaustively exploited as the vegetable, but more than traces have been found of copper, coal and iron, as well as vast deposits of salt. The rivers at one time ran to the sea over beds of golden sand, and from the streams today (as in the neighboring island of Santo Domingo, where the first American gold was discovered) the natives wash out nuggets by the crude processes of that distant day when Agueynaba went prospecting with his false friend, Ponce de Leon.

There are no native quadrupeds here larger than the agouti and the armadillo, but birds are relatively numerous, with a few of fine song and some of brilliant plumage. All domestic fowl do well here, and the great pastures of the northeast and southeast suppott vast herds of cattle and horses, which suffice not only for the needs of the island, but are exported to all parts of the West Indies, being held in high esteem.

There are no poisonous reptiles to be feared, but insects of questionable character are too numerous for comfort. This island indeed were a paradise without them; even with them the inhabitants seem to experience little trouble. The worst of these are the scorpions, centipeds, tarantulas, wasps, mosquitoes, some species of ants, ticks, chigoes and fleas. The heat of a tropical climate like that of Porto Rico, which, though rarely exceeding 90 degrees, is continuous, is conducive to the breeding of insect pests of all sorts.

RIOT IN HAVANA.

Volunteers Said to Have Rebelled Against Blanco Owing to the Posting of Peace Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—News reached the war department yesterday that the Spanish regulars and volunteers in Havana were Sundoy rioting and fighting. This presenred a new phase of the Cuban situation, and should the rioting continue the government may be forced to send an army to Havana to preserxe while the negotiations are in progress for the evacuation of the island.

The riot began over the porting of the protocol. The news of its signing reached General Blanco on Saturday night, at the time Premier Sagasta's orders to suspend hostilities were conveyed through General Greely. The terms of the protocol were posted in Havana on Sunday at the palace, at the military barracks and in the conspicuous places around the Hotel Inglaterra, the Hotel Pasaje, the Presidio and the Tacon theaters, all of these being on the Prador, or Sunday promenade.

The volunteers resented the compliance of Blanco as a part of the conspiracy against the local government, and the rioting began. The regulars were required to restore peace. General Valdarrama was in command of the regular forces. The war department has no details of the casualties.

General Greely said last night that his advices are that everything was quiet in Havana yesterday.

SHAFTER COMING BACK.

The General Expected to Start Saturday. Last Troops May Leave by Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A cable message was received at the war department yesterday morning from General Shafter at Santiago de Cuba, saying he expects the last of the troops of his corps (the Fifth) will have left Santiago for the United States by Thursday next and that he, General Shafter, will start for home next Saturday. All that now remains to be transported is the Third division, commanded by General Bates.

These troops will be embarked as rapidly as the transportation facilities will permit. The First District of Columbia volunteer infantry is attached to General Bates' division and is now awaiting transportation to the United States. They may embark on one of the steamers sailing today for Montauk Point.

PEACE PROTOCOL WELCOMED

Citizens of Spanish Coast Towns Returning to Their Homes—Cortes May Be Summoned.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Duke Almodover de Rio has received an intimation that the Cuban blockade has been raised and cable communication restored.

Numerous vessels are being prepared in Spanish ports to take provisions to Cuba.

The next cabinet council will consider the question of summoning the cortes. Senor Sagasta, the premier, is hopeful that the ministers will be agreed upon this point.

The news of peace was heartily welcomed in the Spanish coast towns and the families who fled, fearing an attack by Commodore Watson, are now returning.

MILITARY COMMISSIONERS.

Names of Probable Members—Lee Did Not Wish to Serve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Post today said: The president has practically determined upon the military and naval officers who will compose the military commissions. It is probable that the names will be as follows:

Cuban commission—Major General J. T. Wade, Major General M. C. Butler and Admiral W. T. Sampson.

Porto Rico commission—Major General John R. Brooke, Major General Theodore Schwan and Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

General Lee did not wish to serve.

FOR THE U. S. SENATE.

General Lee Reported to Have Said He Would Run.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Post today said: "General Fitzhugh Lee will enter the senatorial race in Virginia. This announcement can be made without any qualification. It is authorized by General Lee himself, who last night dictated the following statement to a representative of The Post:

"Upon being asked the question as to his future intentions and appreciating the interest felt in the matter throughout Virginia, General Lee said: 'I shall be a candidate for United States senator.'"

Weather Forecast.

Threatening, with showers on the lakes; fresh to brisk south to southwest winds.

Succeeded Late Governor Briggs.

BISMARCK, Aug. 16. — Lieutenant Governor J. M. Devine yesterday took the oath of office to succeed the late Governor Briggs.

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At Washington—Washington, 1 run, 8 hits and 2 errors; Louisville, 3 runs, 7 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Dineen and McGuire; Altrock and Kittredge. Umpires, Gaffney and Bfown. Attendance, 300.

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THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, old, 75@76c; 64@65c for new.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 41@42c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38½@39c; high mixed, shelled, 38@38½c.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 32½@33c; No. 2 old white, clipped, 32@32½; extra No. 3 white, 31@31½c; light mixed, 29@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, old, $9.50@10.00; do new, $8.75@9.00; No. 2, $7.50@8.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $5.50@6.00; wagon hay, $9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 65@70c per pair; small, 50@60c; spring chickens, 35@50c per pair; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound; geese, 50@70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 13@14c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 12@14c; geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21@22c; extra creamery, 20½@21c; Ohio fancy creamery, 16@17c; country roll, 12@13c; low grades and cooking, 9@11c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8½@8¾c; new Ohios, full cream, 8@8½c; do, skims, 7¼@7¾c; Wisconsin Swiss, 11½@12c, limburger, new, 9@9½c; brick cheese, 5 pound average, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 12@12½c; candled, 13@13½c.

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HOGS—Market active at $3.25@4.05.

CATTLE—Market firm and higher at $2.85@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.25@4.25. Lambs—Market steady at $4.50@6.75.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

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CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 39c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 28c; No. 3 white, 33c.

CATTLE—Market active; good steers firm; others steady; rough stuff 15@25c higher. Native steers, $4.85@5.70; half breeds, $4.80@5.25; oxen and stags, $2.75@4.75; bulls, $2.25@3.50; mainly $3.00@3.25; cows, $1.80@3.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active; good sheep firm; others steady; good to choice lambs steady; others 15@25c lower; some sales of common stock 50c lower. Sheep, $3.00@4.30; no very prime here; lambs, $5.50@7.50; culls, $4.50.

HOGS—Market higher at $4.25@4.50.



The Many Rich Prizes

Captured by Uncle Sam didn't drop into his hat through sheer luck--strength and shrewd judgment won them. Business successes are won in the same way. It isn't luck that enables us to offer you the most expert, scientific optical service to be found anywhere, at extremely low prices. It is full and perfect equipment, investment and enterprise. We employ a first class Oculist, a medical doctor especially educated in the treatment of the eye. When you come to us you take no chances, but are sure of first class service. Examination free of charge. Why not have the best?

M. WADE, JEWELER.

205 Market St., East Liverpool, Ohio

The First National Bank
Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE,	W. L. THOMPSON.
J. M. KELLY.	O. C. VODREY.
B. C. SIMMS.	JNO. C. THOMPSON.

JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - $100,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts!

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.

An 8 Minute Walk From the Diamond

will take you to the Huston Lots—the best Low Priced ones in the city—$1.25 to $300 eache.

TERMS EASY.

Call for particulars.

Elijah W. Hill, J. P.

Fire Insurance and Real Estate, 105 Sixth Street.

H. A. MOWLS. LODGE RIDDLE

MOWLS & RIDDLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUSTON BLOCK. LISBON, OHIO

GO TO HASSEY'S

—For The—
Original BOSS ICE CREAM.
All Flavors. 206 Sixth Street.

Dr. J. N. VODREY
DENTIST,
Room 4, Porter Building,
DIAMOND.

Dr. Geo. D. Arnum,
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Specialties: Crown and Bridge Work, and Preservation of the Natural Teeth.
Syndicate Bldg., Sixth St.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the News Review.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, of Gardendale, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, of Trentvale street, a son.

This morning three baskets of ware were shipped to Allegheny.

Robert Cridler, of Allegheny, rode his wheel to the city yesterday.

The Camera club last evening held a meeting in their rooms in Fifth street.

The number of people who left August 4 for Atlantic City returned home this morning.

Murry Nickle, who spent Sunday with his parents in Virginia, returned to the city yesterday afternoon.

John Lewellen, of Terre Haute, arrived in the city yesterday, and has taken a position in an East End plant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Johnson and daughter have gone to Michigan where they will visit at a number of places during the next month.

Lief Young left yesterday for New Castle, where he will remain several days. From there he will go to Atlantic City, where he will remain several weeks.

The King's Daughters of the Methodist Protestant church held an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Allison in Lincoln avenue last night. Considerable business was transacted.

All the trains were late in arriving at the station this morning, and the cause for the delay was heavy freight traffic. The train due at 8:20 was 30 minutes late in arriving and the up train five minutes late.

Homer Laughlin, of Los Angeles, who has been spending several months in the city attending to some important business, left yesterday afternoon for the west. He will not return to this city until next spring.

Mrs. Tucker, of West Market street objects to a statement in the NEWS REVIEW of yesterday. She says Daniel Densmore created no disturbance while in the Tucker store, and his arrest was caused by parties in the street.

Miss Flora B. Hale, a teacher in the Central school, who has been spending the summer with friends in Ada, returned to the city last evening. She called upon the board of education just before the meeting was called last night.

A peace flag was raised in Congo yesterday evening, all residents of the town and many others being present. Attorney Ingram and Cass Orr were the orators of the occasion, and there was much enthusiasm. Above the flag floats a white pennant.

Yesterday and today engines owned by other roads were in use on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. Ft. Wayne engine 267 was attached to the 8 o'clock train last evening, and engine 414 of the Erie and Pittsburg road was attached to the 8:20 this morning.

The Tope family living on a farm a few miles from Fairview met with an accident that might have resulted seriously Sunday evening. The family, with Mrs. Spivey, were going to their home from church when the spring wagon they were in suddenly overturned while crossing a large gutter through the roadway. The horses ran off and badly damaged the wagon. The occupants were thrown out but escaped serious injury.

Yesterday afternoon a collector for an ice company entered a Market street store to collect a bill. As the bill was past due, the supply was stopped several weeks ago. The collector was aware of this fact, but did not mention it to the proprietor, who refused to pay the bill. The collector went out in the street, and then said as he was not in the store he could talk as he wanted. The storekeeper came out, and would have been hit with a half brick had not the collector been stopped by an acquaintance, who was on the other side of the street.

FERTILE PORTO RICO

THE ISLAND IS AS BEAUTIFUL AS IT IS PRODUCTIVE.

It Has Thirteen Hundred Streams, a Wealth of Vegetation, Highly Cultivable Soil and Vast Deposits of Minerals—Few Reptiles, but Many Insects.

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, late commissioner in Porto Rico of the Columbian exposition, contributes to The Century an article on "The Island of Porto Rico." Mr. Ober says:

In the extreme northeast rises the highest peak of the central cordillera in the Luquillo sierra, known as "El Yunque," or "The Anvil," variously estimated at from 3,600 to 4,500 feet in height. The hills are of lesser elevation toward the west and southwest, but the whole north central country is rugged and uneven. Between the spurs from the main range lie innumerable secluded valleys, where the soil is of great fertility. The impressive features of the landscape are the rounded summits of the multitudinous hills, which leave the coast in constantly rising billows that finally break against the cordillera vertebra; yet all are cultivable, and cultivated to their very crests, though the higher mountain peaks are forest clad.

More than 1,300 streams, it is said, of which number perhaps 40 or 50 attain to the dignity of rivers, rise in the hills and seek the coasts, most of them running northerly, though the best harbors are in the west and south. But notwithstanding the great river flow portions of the island in the southwest are afflicted with drought at times, owing to the precipitation of the northeast "trades" against the northern hills.

The higher hills are clothed in the exuberant and diversified vegetation of the tropical forest, where tree ferns flourish, and great gum trees and mountain palms tower aloft. At lower levels are the cedar and mahogany, walnut and laurel, with many others noted for their useful woods. Throughout the island are found those trees and shrubs valuable for their gums, as the mamey, guaiacum and copal, while the list of medicinal plants includes most of those, invaluable to our pharmacopœias, which tropical America has given to the world. These are the silvestres, nature's wild children, but of cultivated plants there is no species peculiar to the tropics that does not flourish here.

In the littoral levels, between the mountains and the sea, grows the sugar cane, which may be cultivated up to an altitude of 3,000 feet. It was introduced here from Santo Domingo, having been brought to America either from Spain or the Canaries. The annual yield of sugar is estimated at about 70,000 tons.

In these fertile lowlands also tobacco does exceedingly well, and the annual production is said to be quite 7,000,000 pounds. It may be cultivated on the hills, but the true mountain lover is the coffee, which does not do well below 600 feet and is at its best 1,000 feet above the sea. It was first brought here from Martinique in 1722, and now yields to the extent of 17,000 tons annually. Maize, the true Indian corn, is indigenous, as is the yucca, the aboriginal "staff of life," and both grow everywhere, as well as the pineapple, which is more reliable and more universal than the peach of our north temperate zone. Cotton and rice are found at nearly all elevations, the latter, which is the chief food of many laborers, being what is known as the mountain variety.

Bananas and plaintains are wonderfully prolific, bearing fruit in ten months from planting. The plants virtually last 60 years, being equally long lived with the cocoa palm, which produces nuts in six or seven years and thereafter during the space of an ordinary life, its yield being reckoned at 100 nuts a year. The annual product of bananas is given as 200,000,000 and of cocoanuts 3,000,000. The entire range of tropical fruits is represented here, such as the guava, lime, orange, aguacate, sapodilla and avocado pear, while all subtropic vegetables may be raised, including those of the south temperate zone, such, for instance, as are grown in Florida.

The mineral kingdom has not been so exhaustively exploited as the vegetable, but more than traces have been found of copper, coal and iron, as well as vast deposits of salt. The rivers at one time ran to the sea over beds of golden sand, and from the streams today (as in the neighboring island of Santo Domingo, where the first American gold was discovered) the natives wash out nuggets by the crude processes of that distant day when Agueynaba went prospecting with his false friend, Ponce de Leon.

There are no native quadrupeds here larger than the agouti and the armadillo, but birds are relatively numerous, with a few of fine song and some of brilliant plumage. All domestic fowl do well here, and the great pastures of the northeast and southeast suppott vast herds of cattle and horses, which suffice not only for the needs of the island, but are exported to all parts of the West Indies, being held in high esteem.

There are no poisonous reptiles to be feared, but insects of questionable character are too numerous for comfort. This island indeed were a paradise without them; even with them the inhabitants seem to experience little trouble. The worst of these are the scorpions, centipeds, tarantulas, wasps, mosquitoes, some species of ants, ticks, chigoes and fleas. The heat of a tropical climate like that of Porto Rico, which, though rarely exceeding 90 degrees, is continuous, is conducive to the breeding of insect pests of all sorts.

RIOT IN HAVANA.

Volunteers Said to Have Rebelled Against Blanco Owing to the Posting of Peace Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—News reached the war department yesterday that the Spanish regulars and volunteers in Havana were Sundoy rioting and fighting. This presenred a new phase of the Cuban situation, and should the rioting continue the government may be forced to send an army to Havana to preserxe while the negotiations are in progress for the evacuation of the island.

The riot began over the porting of the protocol. The news of its signing reached General Blanco on Saturday night, at the time Premier Sagasta's orders to suspend hostilities were conveyed through General Greely. The terms of the protocol were posted in Havana on Sunday at the palace, at the military barracks and in the conspicuous places around the Hotel Inglaterra, the Hotel Pasaje, the Presidio and the Tacon theaters, all of these being on the Prador, or Sunday promenade.

The volunteers resented the compliance of Blanco as a part of the conspiracy against the local government, and the rioting began. The regulars were required to restore peace. General Valdarrama was in command of the regular forces. The war department has no details of the casualties.

General Greely said last night that his advices are that everything was quiet in Havana yesterday.

SHAFTER COMING BACK.

The General Expected to Start Saturday. Last Troops May Leave by Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A cable message was received at the war department yesterday morning from General Shafter at Santiago de Cuba, saying he expects the last of the troops of his corps (the Fifth) will have left Santiago for the United States by Thursday next and that he, General Shafter, will start for home next Saturday. All that now remains to be transported is the Third division, commanded by General Bates.

These troops will be embarked as rapidly as the transportation facilities will permit. The First District of Columbia volunteer infantry is attached to General Bates' division and is now awaiting transportation to the United States. They may embark on one of the steamers sailing today for Montauk Point.

PEACE PROTOCOL WELCOMED

Citizens of Spanish Coast Towns Returning to Their Homes—Cortes May Be Summoned.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Duke Almodover de Rio has received an intimation that the Cuban blockade has been raised and cable communication restored.

Numerous vessels are being prepared in Spanish ports to take provisions to Cuba.

The next cabinet council will consider the question of summoning the cortes. Senor Sagasta, the premier, is hopeful that the ministers will be agreed upon this point.

The news of peace was heartily welcomed in the Spanish coast towns and the families who fled, fearing an attack by Commodore Watson, are now returning.

MILITARY COMMISSIONERS.

Names of Probable Members—Lee Did Not Wish to Serve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Post today said: The president has practically determined upon the military and naval officers who will compose the military commissions. It is probable that the names will be as follows:

Cuban commission—Major General J. T. Wade, Major General M. C. Butler and Admiral W. T. Sampson.

Porto Rico commission—Major General John R. Brooke, Major General Theodore Schwan and Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

General Lee did not wish to serve.

FOR THE U. S. SENATE.

General Lee Reported to Have Said He Would Run.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Post today said: "General Fitzhugh Lee will enter the senatorial race in Virginia. This announcement can be made without any qualification. It is authorized by General Lee himself, who last night dictated the following statement to a representative of The Post:

"Upon being asked the question as to his future intentions and appreciating the interest felt in the matter throughout Virginia, General Lee said: 'I shall be a candidate for United States senator.'"

Weather Forecast.

Threatening, with showers on the lakes; fresh to brisk south to southwest winds.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

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CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 39c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 28c; No. 3 white, 33c.

CATTLE—Market active; good steers firm; others steady; rough stuff 15@25c higher. Native steers, $4.85@5.70; half breeds, $4.80@5.25; oxen and stags, $2.75@4.75; bulls, $2.25@3.50; mainly $3.00@3.25; cows, $1.80@3.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active; good sheep firm; others steady; good to choice lambs steady; others 15@25c lower; some sales of common stock 50c lower. Sheep, $3.00@4.50; no very prime here; lambs, $5.50@7.50; culls, $4.50.

HOGS—Market higher at $4.25@4.50.



The Many Rich Prizes

Captured by Uncle Sam didn't drop into his hat through sheer luck--strength and shrewd judgment won them. Business successes are won in the same way. It isn't luck that enables us to offer you the most expert, scientific optical service to be found anywhere, at extremely low prices. It is full and perfect equipment, investment and enterprise. We employ a first class Oculist, a medical doctor especially educated in the treatment of the eye. When you come to us you take no chances, but are sure of first class service. Examination free of charge. Why not have the best?

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THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the News Review.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, of Gardendale, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, of Trentvale street, a son.

This morning three baskets of ware were shipped to Allegheny.

Robert Cridler, of Allegheny, rode his wheel to the city yesterday.

The Camera club last evening held a meeting in their rooms in Fifth street.

The number of people who left August 4 for Atlantic City returned home this morning.

Murry Nickle, who spent Sunday with his parents in Virginia, returned to the city yesterday afternoon.

John Lewellen, of Terre Haute, arrived in the city yesterday, and has taken a position in an East End plant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Johnson and daughter have gone to Michigan where they will visit at a number of places during the next month.

Lief Young left yesterday for New Castle, where he will remain several days. From there he will go to Atlantic City, where he will remain several weeks.

The King's Daughters of the Methodist Protestant church held an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Allison in Lincoln avenue last night. Considerable business was transacted.

All the trains were late in arriving at the station this morning, and the cause for the delay was heavy freight traffic. The train due at 8:20 was 30 minutes late in arriving and the up train five minutes late.

Homer Laughlin, of Los Angeles, who has been spending several months in the city attending to some important business, left yesterday afternoon for the west. He will not return to this city until next spring.

Mrs. Tucker, of West Market street objects to a statement in the NEWS REVIEW of yesterday. She says Daniel Densmore created no disturbance while in the Tucker store, and his arrest was caused by parties in the street.

Miss Flora B. Hale, a teacher in the Central school, who has been spending the summer with friends in Ada, returned to the city last evening. She called upon the board of education just before the meeting was called last night.

A peace flag was raised in Congo yesterday evening, all residents of the town and many others being present. Attorney Ingram and Cass Orr were the orators of the occasion, and there was much enthusiasm. Above the flag floats a white pennant.

Yesterday and today engines owned by other roads were in use on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. Ft. Wayne engine 267 was attached to the 8 o'clock train last evening, and engine 414 of the Erie and Pittsburg road was attached to the 8:20 this morning.

The Tope family living on a farm a few miles from Fairview met with an accident that might have resulted seriously Sunday evening. The family, with Mrs. Spivey, were going to their home from church when the spring wagon they were in suddenly overturned while crossing a large gutter through the roadway. The horses ran off and badly damaged the wagon. The occupants were thrown out but escaped serious injury.

Yesterday afternoon a collector for an ice company entered a Market street store to collect a bill. As the bill was past due, the supply was stopped several weeks ago. The collector was aware of this fact, but did not mention it to the proprietor, who refused to pay the bill. The collector went out in the street, and then said as he was not in the store he could talk as he wanted. The storekeeper came out, and would have been hit with a half brick had not the collector been stopped by an acquaintance, who was on the other side of the street.

FERTILE PORTO RICO

THE ISLAND IS AS BEAUTIFUL AS IT IS PRODUCTIVE.

It Has Thirteen Hundred Streams, a Wealth of Vegetation, Highly Cultivable Soil and Vast Deposits of Minerals—Few Reptiles, but Many Insects.

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, late commissioner in Porto Rico of the Columbian exposition, contributes to The Century an article on "The Island of Porto Rico." Mr. Ober says:

In the extreme northeast rises the highest peak of the central cordillera in the Luquillo sierra, known as "El Yunque," or "The Anvil," variously estimated at from 3,600 to 4,500 feet in height. The hills are of lesser elevation toward the west and southwest, but the whole north central country is rugged and uneven. Between the spurs from the main range lie innumerable secluded valleys, where the soil is of great fertility. The impressive features of the landscape are the rounded summits of the multitudinous hills, which leave the coast in constantly rising billows that finally break against the cordillera vertebra; yet all are cultivable, and cultivated to their very crests, though the higher mountain peaks are forest clad.

More than 1,300 streams, it is said, of which number perhaps 40 or 50 attain to the dignity of rivers, rise in the hills and seek the coasts, most of them running northerly, though the best harbors are in the west and south. But notwithstanding the great river flow portions of the island in the southwest are afflicted with drought at times, owing to the precipitation of the northeast "trades" against the northern hills.

The higher hills are clothed in the exuberant and diversified vegetation of the tropical forest, where tree ferns flourish, and great gum trees and mountain palms tower aloft. At lower levels are the cedar and mahogany, walnut and laurel, with many others noted for their useful woods. Throughout the island are found those trees and shrubs valuable for their gums, as the mamey, guaiacum and copal, while the list of medicinal plants includes most of those, invaluable to our pharmacopœias, which tropical America has given to the world. These are the silvestres, nature's wild children, but of cultivated plants there is no species peculiar to the tropics that does not flourish here.

In the littoral levels, between the mountains and the sea, grows the sugar cane, which may be cultivated up to an altitude of 3,000 feet. It was introduced here from Santo Domingo, having been brought to America either from Spain or the Canaries. The annual yield of sugar is estimated at about 70,000 tons.

In these fertile lowlands also tobacco does exceedingly well, and the annual production is said to be quite 7,000,000 pounds. It may be cultivated on the hills, but the true mountain lover is the coffee, which does not do well below 600 feet and is at its best 1,000 feet above the sea. It was first brought here from Martinique in 1722, and now yields to the extent of 17,000 tons annually. Maize, the true Indian corn, is indigenous, as is the yucca, the aboriginal "staff of life," and both grow everywhere, as well as the pineapple, which is more reliable and more universal than the peach of our north temperate zone. Cotton and rice are found at nearly all elevations, the latter, which is the chief food of many laborers, being what is known as the mountain variety.

Bananas and plaintains are wonderfully prolific, bearing fruit in ten months from planting. The plants virtually last 60 years, being equally long lived with the cocoa palm, which produces nuts in six or seven years and thereafter during the space of an ordinary life, its yield being reckoned at 100 nuts a year. The annual product of bananas is given as 200,000,000 and of cocoanuts 3,000,000. The entire range of tropical fruits is represented here, such as the guava, lime, orange, aguacate, sapodilla and avocado pear, while all subtropic vegetables may be raised, including those of the south temperate zone, such, for instance, as are grown in Florida.

The mineral kingdom has not been so exhaustively exploited as the vegetable, but more than traces have been found of copper, coal and iron, as well as vast deposits of salt. The rivers at one time ran to the sea over beds of golden sand, and from the streams today (as in the neighboring island of Santo Domingo, where the first American gold was discovered) the natives wash out nuggets by the crude processes of that distant day when Agueynaba went prospecting with his false friend, Ponce de Leon.

There are no native quadrupeds here larger than the agouti and the armadillo, but birds are relatively numerous, with a few of fine song and some of brilliant plumage. All domestic fowl do well here, and the great pastures of the northeast and southeast suppott vast herds of cattle and horses, which suffice not only for the needs of the island, but are exported to all parts of the West Indies, being held in high esteem.

There are no poisonous reptiles to be feared, but insects of questionable character are too numerous for comfort. This island indeed were a paradise without them; even with them the inhabitants seem to experience little trouble. The worst of these are the scorpions, centipeds, tarantulas, wasps, mosquitoes, some species of ants, ticks, chigoes and fleas. The heat of a tropical climate like that of Porto Rico, which, though rarely exceeding 90 degrees, is continuous, is conducive to the breeding of insect pests of all sorts.

RIOT IN HAVANA.

Volunteers Said to Have Rebelled Against Blanco Owing to the Posting of Peace Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—News reached the war department yesterday that the Spanish regulars and volunteers in Havana were Sundoy rioting and fighting. This presenred a new phase of the Cuban situation, and should the rioting continue the government may be forced to send an army to Havana to preserxe while the negotiations are in progress for the evacuation of the island.

The riot began over the porting of the protocol. The news of its signing reached General Blanco on Saturday night, at the time Premier Sagasta's orders to suspend hostilities were conveyed through General Greely. The terms of the protocol were posted in Havana on Sunday at the palace, at the military barracks and in the conspicuous places around the Hotel Inglaterra, the Hotel Pasaje, the Presidio and the Tacon theaters, all of these being on the Prador, or Sunday promenade.

The volunteers resented the compliance of Blanco as a part of the conspiracy against the local government, and the rioting began. The regulars were required to restore peace. General Valdarrama was in command of the regular forces. The war department has no details of the casualties.

General Greely said last night that his advices are that everything was quiet in Havana yesterday.

SHAFTER COMING BACK.

The General Expected to Start Saturday. Last Troops May Leave by Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A cable message was received at the war department yesterday morning from General Shafter at Santiago de Cuba, saying he expects the last of the troops of his corps (the Fifth) will have left Santiago for the United States by Thursday next and that he, General Shafter, will start for home next Saturday. All that now remains to be transported is the Third division, commanded by General Bates.

These troops will be embarked as rapidly as the transportation facilities will permit. The First District of Columbia volunteer infantry is attached to General Bates' division and is now awaiting transportation to the United States. They may embark on one of the steamers sailing today for Montauk Point.

PEACE PROTOCOL WELCOMED

Citizens of Spanish Coast Towns Returning to Their Homes—Cortes May Be Summoned.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Duke Almodover de Rio has received an intimation that the Cuban blockade has been raised and cable communication restored.

Numerous vessels are being prepared in Spanish ports to take provisions to Cuba.

The next cabinet council will consider the question of summoning the cortes. Senor Sagasta, the premier, is hopeful that the ministers will be agreed upon this point.

The news of peace was heartily welcomed in the Spanish coast towns and the families who fled, fearing an attack by Commodore Watson, are now returning.

MILITARY COMMISSIONERS.

Names of Probable Members—Lee Did Not Wish to Serve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Post today said: The president has practically determined upon the military and naval officers who will compose the military commissions. It is probable that the names will be as follows:

Cuban commission—Major General J. T. Wade, Major General M. C. Butler and Admiral W. T. Sampson.

Porto Rico commission—Major General John R. Brooke, Major General Theodore Schwan and Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

General Lee did not wish to serve.

FOR THE U. S. SENATE.

General Lee Reported to Have Said He Would Run.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Post today said: "General Fitzhugh Lee will enter the senatorial race in Virginia. This announcement can be made without any qualification. It is authorized by General Lee himself, who last night dictated the following statement to a representative of The Post:

"Upon being asked the question as to his future intentions and appreciating the interest felt in the matter throughout Virginia, General Lee said: 'I shall be a candidate for United States senator.'"

Weather Forecast.

Threatening, with showers on the lakes; fresh to brisk south to southwest winds.

Succeeded Late Governor Briggs.

BISMARCK, Aug. 16. — Lieutenant Governor J. M. Devine yesterday took the oath of office to succeed the late Governor Briggs.

Ohio Southern Sale Postponed.

LIMA, O., Aug. 16.—The sale of the Ohio Southern railroad, which was set for next Saturday, has again been postponed. Judge James H. Doyle of Toledo, representing the Central Trust company, the trustees of the first mortgage bondholders, appeared before Judge Richie yesterday, and had the sale postponed until Sept. 20.

Comptroller Dawes Returned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Charles G. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, has returned to Washington after ten days' absenc at his home in Illinois.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4 runs, 7 hits and 4 errors; St. Louis, 7 runs, 14 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Orth and McFarland; Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 2,385.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9 runs, 13 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburg, 3 runs, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Nops and Clarke; Hastings and Bowerman. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 2,925.

Second game—Baltimore, 6 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburg, 1 run, 5 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Maul and Clarke; Hart and Schriver. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day.

At Washington—Washington, 1 run, 8 hits and 2 errors; Louisville, 3 runs, 7 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Dineen and McGuire; Altrock and Kittredge. Umpires, Gaffney and Bfown. Attendance, 300.

At Boston—Boston, 4 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; Cleveland, 3 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Lewis and Bergen; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 7,500.

Second game—Boston, 6 runs, 7 hits and 0 errors; Cleveland, 0 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Willis and Yeager; Jones and Criger. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly.

At New York—New York, 2 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors; Chicago, 2 runs, 8 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Seymour and Warner; Griffith and Donahue. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 3,000. Called in tenth inning on account of darkness.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 0 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Cincinnati, 8 runs, 10 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, McKenna and Grim; Hawley and Peitz. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 1,500.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati.	67	36	.650	Pittsburg..	50	48	.510
Boston.....	65	35	.650	Phila.....	45	50	.474
Cleveland..	59	40	.600	Brooklyn...	37	59	.385
Baltimore.	57	38	.596	Louisville..	36	62	.380
New York.	55	43	.561	Wash.....	34	63	.351
Chicago....	55	46	.545	St Louis...	30	72	.294

Games Scheduled For Today.

Louisville at Baltimore, Chicago at Boston, Cleveland at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at New York, Pittsburg at Philadelphia and St. Louis at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 12 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Youngstown, 5 run, 5 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Brodie and Patterson; Miller and Schrecongost.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 6 runs, 11 hits and 1 error; Dayton, 2 runs, 7 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Harper and Cote; Rosebrough and Lattimer.

At Toledo—Toledo, 0 runs, 4 hits and 2 errors; Springfield, 5 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Keenan and Arthur; Poole and Graffius.

At Mansfield—Mansfield, 16 runs, 19 hits and 9 errors; New Castle, 14 runs, 14 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Kellum and Belt; Minnehan, C. Smith and Barclay.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, old, 75@76c; 64@65c for new.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 41@42c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38½@39c; high mixed, shelled, 38@38½c.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 32½@33c; No. 2 old white, clipped, 32@32½; extra No. 3 white, 31@31½c; light mixed, 29@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, old, $9.50@10.00; do new, $8.75@9.00; No. 2, $7.50@8.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $5.50@6.00; wagon hay, $9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 65@70c per pair; small, 50@60c; spring chickens, 35@50c per pair; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound; geese, 50@70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 13@14c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 12@14c; geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21@22c; extra creamery, 20½@21c; Ohio fancy creamery, 16@17c; country roll, 12@13c; low grades and cooking, 9@11c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8½@8¾c; new Ohios, full cream, 8@8½c; do, skims, 7¼@7¾c; Wisconsin Swiss, 11½@12c, limburger, new, 9@9½c; brick cheese, 5 pound average, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 12@12½c; candled, 13@13½c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.

CATTLE—Supply about 50 cars; market 10c higher. We quote: Extra, $5.20@5.30; prime, $5.10@5.15; good, $4.90@5.00; tidy, $4.60@4.80; fair, $4.25@4.40; common, $3.80@4.00; fat oxen, $2.25@4.00; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2.00@4.00; good fresh cows, $35.00@45.00; common to good fresh cows and springers, $20.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts light, about 20 cars; market active. Sales were: Prime assorted mediums, $4.25@4.30; best Yorkers, $4.20@4.25; heavy, $4.10@4.15; pigs, as to quality, $3.70@4.10; roughs, $2.50@3.75; common to fair Yorkers, $4.00@4.15.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply 14 cars; market steady. We quote as follows: Choice, $4.55@4.65; good, $4.40@4.50; fair, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.25@3.75; choice spring lambs, $6.25@6.50; common to good, $4.50@6.00; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.

HOGS—Market active at $3.25@4.05.

CATTLE—Market firm and higher at $2.85@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.25@4.25. Lambs—Market steady at $4.50@6.75.

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HOGS—Market higher at $4.25@4.50.



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THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the News Review.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 58. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898. TWO CENTS

MANILA TAKEN.

Spanish Captain General Augusti So Stated.

DON REACHED HONGKONG.

He Was Taken There by the German Cruiser Kaiserin Augusta.

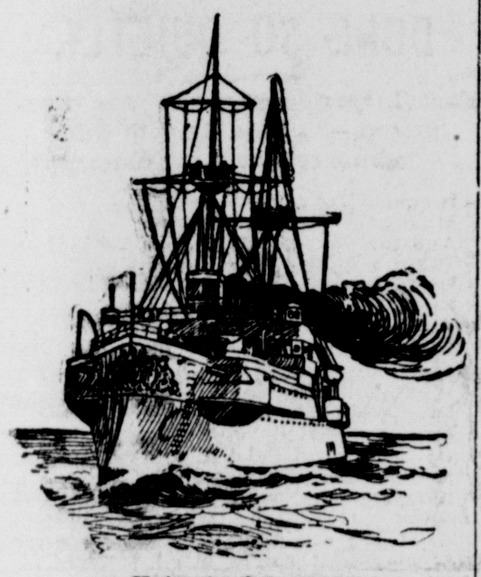
DEWEY BOMBARDED ON SATURDAY

The Place Surrendered Unconditionally. A Paper In Madrid Reported That the Capital of the Philippines Had Fallen. A Rumor Also Reached London—Augusti Reported In Madrid to Have Intended to Turn Over His Gommand to the Second In Rank and Then Leave Manila—His Family With Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The department of state issued the following last night:

"The following dispatch was received at the department of state at 11:15 p. m. Aug. 15, from Consul Wildman, Hongkong:

"'Augusti says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday, city surrendered unconditionally. Augusti was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augustine and brought to Hongkong. I credit report.'"



Kaicerin Augusta.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Westminster Gazette says it has received from a leading business house a report that Manila has fallen. The report comes from the firm's Hongkong agent.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—According to La Correspondencia de Espana the surrender of Manila occurred after the last attacks made upon the city.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—General Augustin, captain general of the Philippines, has arrived here the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta. He refused to be interviewed and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain the first opportunity.

It is a significant fact that while the fastest German cruiser has brought General Augustin she brings only a small package of mail for the German consul.

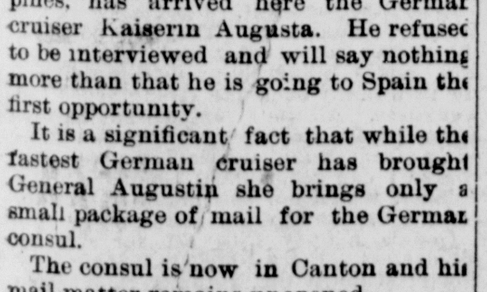
The consul is now in Canton and his mail matter remains unopened.

The precise facts are not known, but it is supposed that General Augustin fled from the Philippines.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The government has received from Captain General Blanco a dispatch tendering his resignation. The reason given by General Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

The government is also informed that General Augustin, governor general of the Philippines, will leave Manila for Spain by the first mail steamer, giving his command to the second in rank.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—The Spanish consul here, up to yesterday, had not yet sent to Manila the news that the protocol has been signed, and probably the Spaniards at Manila will discredit the account to be brought them by the British steamer Australian, as she was chartered by the Americans.



STREET IN MANILA.

The opinion here is that the Germans have arranged matters with Captain General Augusti. The insurgents now at Hongkong are not satisfied with the terms of peace proposed by the Americans.

Will Resume Work.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—No. 1 mill of the Great Falls Manufacturing company, employing 800 hands, resumed work yesterday morning.

SCHWAN'S MEN ATTACKED.

Another Engagement Occurred Before News of Signing of Peace Protocol.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 16.—General Schwan's column was attacked Sunday between Mayaguez and Lares. As the Eleventh infantry under Colonel Burke was descending the valley of the Rio Grande they were fired upon from a hillside by a force of 1,500 Spaniards who were retreating toward the north. The fire was returned and the Spaniards were repulsed with, it is believed, considerable loss.

Colonel Soto, the commander of the Mayaguez district, was wounded, and was afterward overtaken in a wayside cottage. He was attended by two sergeants, who surrenderd. The Americans suffered no loss. The artillery and cavalry were not engaged.

General Schwan had not received news of the signing of the protocol when the action occurred, but obtained it Sunday afternoon. The reports from General Miles are meager.

EIGHTH OHIO BOYS.

Colonel Dick Tells of Their Condition. They Are Expected to Leove Santiago Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Colonel Dick yesterday received telegrams from some Ohio places to know the condition of the Eighth Ohio. He said in part:

"I answered these by saying that probably 300 have been sick. I estimate that since the regiment was mustered in on April 26, there have been 30 deaths, and that is a low rate.

"With regard to the detailing of Dr. Wuchter to the Thirty-fourth Michigan that was according to orders. We got another doctor when disease got hold of us. The Michigan men were much werse off than we were. The American army has a lower death rate than either the natives of Santiago or the Spanish army.

"The malarial fever leaves the men so weak that if they are not gotten away before real yellow fever appears they will have no strength to resist its attack. At times we were short of medical supplies, but I do not know where the blame lies.

"The eighth Ohio will start for Montauk today, as it would be impossible for me to get to Santiago before the regiment starts north."

ROUGH RIDERS LANDED.

Roosevelt Highly Praised His Men—Said He Had a "Crack-a-Jack" Regiment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The rough riders, with General Wheeler and Col. Roosevelt, have been landed from the Miami at Montauk Point and are now in the detention camp, where they will remain in quarantine for a few days. Some of the men were so weak that they were hardly able to walk.

Coionel Rosevelt refuse to talk ahout his achievements to newspaper men, but gladly spoke of the work of his men. He said they were all brave and went into danger without hesitation. Mr. Roosevelt was asked about his reported wounding and replied:

"The wound on my right wrist was from a shell, but was only a scratch anyway." He said he was in the best of health and looked it.

"We had a bully time all the way through," said the colonel. "My regiment is one of the 'crackajacks.'" Mr. Roosevelt said the men were glad to return as there was no more fighting to do.

Robert P. Porter's Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Robert P. Porter, the superintendent of the last general census of the United, has been appointed a commissioner to examine and report upon the finances, banking systems and customs laws of Cuba and Porto Rico.

SETTLED WITH JAPAN.

Sewall Confirmed Report That Hawaii Had Paid the Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Minister Sewall, at Hawaii, informed the state department yesterday that Hawaii has paid to Japan $75,000 as indemnity for the refusal of the Hawaiian government to allow certain Japanese to land in Hawaii at various times during the past three years. Quite a complication arose over the claim of Japan for a larger amount about the time the new treaty of annexation was negotiated, but this payment no doubt clears it all up.

DON CARLOS' POSITION.

It Is Stated He Will Discourage an Uprising In Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, says the following inspired statement has been made there:

"Notwithstanding his disapproval of the course the government at Madrid is taking, Don Carlos maintains his firm intention to discourage any actual rising in Spain, and is using all his influence to quell insurrectionary tendencies and attempted uprisings among and on the part of his too devoted followers."

GREAT PROBLEMS

Government of Spanish West Indies Considered.

LEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The General Called on the President For Consultation.

MAY BE MILITARY COMMISSIONER.

General Lee Has Also Been Strongly Urged For Governor of Cuba, After the Military Commission Finishes Its Work. He Talks on the Governmental Problem—Thinks 45,000 Men Will Make an Ample Garrison For the Whole Island. War Vessels May Be Ordered to Havana When the Commission Meets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The reconstruction of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and throughout the Spanish West Indies is receiving earnest consideration in official quarters, and at the White House yesterday the president saw a number of prominent callers in connection with this reconstruction in our insular dependency. General Fitzhugh Lee spent some time with the president going over the condition of Cuban affairs. While no announcement was made, the impression prevailed that General Lee would be one of the Cuban military commissioners to be named within a few days. Acting Secretary Allen of the navy also saw the president concerning Cuban affairs. It is probable that an American naval vessel will go to Havana harbor before long, and at least two naval vessels will be ordered to Havana when the military commission assembles there to determine upon the details of Spanish evacuation. Secretary Day also conferred with the president.

General Lee has been strongly urged for the governorship of Cuba after the functions of the military commission cease. General Lee would not speak of the subjects discussed as the result of his hasty trip here, beyond saying he has been talking over matters in Cuba generally.

Then he added: "The first work which will have to be done in Cuba will be to make arrangements by which the municipal machinery can be put in operation in all the towns and governmental machinery throughout the island for districts. There will have to be a military control, I suppose, until such a time as the people interested can organize and put into operation a government, which should be stable and strong enough to impartially protect the interests of Spaniards, Americans, Cubans and the people of all other nationalities now on the island or who may hereafter go there."

"Is there a probability of Spanish interests suffering through the Cubans?"

"The Spanish property holders, merchants and all other classes of Spaniards naturally would unite with all the rest of the conservative inhabitants for the preservation of the interests of all the citizens, and I think they will help the natives and the Americans to maintain a strong, safe government. This would be natural because no class of people would be more interested than they are in maintaining property and all other rights. The most difficult problem to solve is the first organization of a preliminary form of government, as later the island will be very rapidly Americanized and all such questions will take care of themselves. As to the probability of the Cubans attaining a stable government, I presume that as soon as possible a proclamation will be issued setting apart a date for the holding of a general election for a chief executive of the island and for a legislative body, to which all matters affecting the future of the island will be referred.

"This legislative body probably will adopt a constitution and make the proper laws to put into operation the political form of government. As to the army of occupation which will be necessary to maintain our position with respect to Cuba, 45,000 men will be ample to garrison the whole island. Of this number possibly 25,000 would be stationed in and about Havana. Matanzas would be the next most important point for a garrison. Other points should be regulated by the possibilities of disorder that might take place there, and the number of troops at the various points will naturally be governed by circumstances.

"Properly directed Cuba will have a great commercial future. Its unbounded and great resources will be very rapidly developed by American people and capital."

Quay Faction Expected to Control.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Aug. 16.—Complete returns from the 54 precincts in Centre county show that the Quay faction will control the county convention today by a large margin. Congressman Arnold has 89 instructed delegates, while Clement Dale will have but 27.

To Test the Wire Trust.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—The attorney general has decided to bring an action against the American Steel and Wire company under the anti-trust law.

A NAVAL REVIEW.

Sampson's Vessels to Sail Up the River and Fire a Salute Opposite Grant's Tomb.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The navy department has decided to allow a naval review in New York harbor on next Saturday, when the battleships and cruisers under Admiral Sampson arrive there. Efforts have been made to induce the department to have a review of the ships and a land review of the sailors.

The war vessels will be ordered to go up the river to Grant's tomb at Riverside and there fire a salute, the trip up to the tomb affording the public a sufficient opportunity to view the ships without tiring the sailors by a land procession.

Acting Secretary Allen issued the following order yesterday:

"The department is much gratified at the desire expressed to see a review of the warships and cruisers recently ordered home, and so far as practicable is desirous of carrying out the wishes of those citizens who wish to see the ships. But neither the officers nor the men of the fleet are in condition to participate in a street parade. The department is taking the opportunity of the armistice to put these ships at once into the best possible condition, for such uses as may hereafter be required of them. It is expected all other work will be suspended and the entire available force of the navyyard directed to this work in order to secure the greatest possible dispatch.

"The department will direct that, upon arrival in New York harbor, the fleet will steam up the North river as far as General Grant's tomb, fire a salute and steam back to the anchorage. It is expected that the fleet will reach New York on Saturday, the 20th inst."

The plan is to have Admiral Sampson met off Sandy Hook with orders for the procession up the North river. It is expected that the fleet will be off Sandy Hook some time Friday ntght, but they will lie outside the harbor until Saturday morning.

TO DISBAND CUBANS.

Such an Agreement Said to Have Been Reached—Threaten to Make Trouble.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 16.—It is said that an agreement has been reached for the United States to pay off the Cuban troops.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16.—Trouble with the Cubans is breeding. Their attitude is one of sullen hostility toward the Americans. The better class in Cuba favor the annexation of the island to the United States, and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate, but they are influenced by a certain class of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order.

This inflammatory class demands and urges the recognition of Cuba for Cubans and spurns all offers or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate and excites popular discontent. This is exactly the class that pushes itself most into evidence and whose views and opinions are most overheard and published.

Their advice to the Cubans is to repudiate all offers of peace or a cessation of hostilities and to look upon an armistice as an agreement between the United States and Spain on their own account and not binding upon the free and independent state of Cuba, whose liberating army not only repudiates pacification, but will ignore the armistice to the point or continuing to wage war and shooting every Spaniard in the field.

A wild rumor is afloat to the effect that the Cuban army will attack Santiago and capture it, to the glory of the Cuban arms, as soon as the American garrison is weakened. This is directly traceable to the same source.

Baseball Directors Acted.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The board of directors of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs held a meeting at the Hotel Walton, here, yestetday, and sustained the forfeiture to the Baltimore club of the New York-Baltimore game of July 25, imposed a fine of $1,000 on the New York club to be paid to Baltimore and directed the Baltimore club to suspend player Holmes for the balance of the season. The New York club was relieved of the payment to the Baltimore club of any portion of the gate receipts or that date.

For Uniformity of Law.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—The official general conference of legally constituted commissioners for uniformity of law from all the states of the Udion began their eighth annual congress at the Grand Union hotel yesterday. The conference was presided over by Judge Brewster of Connecticut.

Day Gone to Atlantic City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary of State Day left Washington yesterday afternoon for Atlantic City. It is not known now long he will be absent. It was rumored that he would visit Camden.

AWFUL STORM.

Terrific Wind and Hail In South Dakota.

EIGHT BODIES WERE FOUND.

Others Are Known to Have Lost Their Lives Near Gary.

CATTLE AND SHEEP KILLED.

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed—The House of a Farmer Driven Through a Barn—Bodies of the Dead Badly Mangled—Additional Details Regarding the Terrible Cloudburst In Hawkins Couuty, Tenn., Say Probably Thirty-Two Persons Have Perished There.

GARY, S. D., Aug. 16.—A terrific wind and hailstorm, running from northeast to southwest, struck Mortz siding, about five miles west of here, yesterday. Everything in the path of the storm was swept away. Eight people lie dead here and others are known to have been killed. The dead are:

Joseph Hutchinson, farmer, wife, two daughters and grandchild.

Carl Jeglum, Blanchardsville, Wis.

Man known as Albert, home in Milwaukee.

Charles Ebal, a farmer, who was reading with his wife and children when the storm came. Searching parties are out after his wife and children.

Thousands of dollars worth of property are destroyed and many cattle and sheep were killed.

The dead were found on the prairie, with their bodies badly mangled and clothing nearly stripped from them.

The storm skirted one mile northeast of Hutchinson's farm and struck his house, driving it through the barn. The Northwestern railroad track is torn up for some distance; telegraph poles and snow fences are down. The wounded are being taken to Canby.

One farmer had 200 acres of wheat in the shock and it was taken up by the wind and no trace of the crop is left.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 16.—Additional details relative to the terrible cloudburst in Hawkins county, last Friday morning, were received in this city last night. It was previously reported that 20 lives were lost in the floot, but it is now estimated that perhaps 32 persons become victims of this downpour from the skies.

A CONSUL'S OPINION.

He Thinks We Should Hold the Philippines and Other Islands to Advance Our Interests.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—John Goodnow, consul general at Shanghai, in a private letter, discusses the expansion policy in part as follows:

"We should hold the Philippine islands, the Caroline islands and the Ladrone islands, also Cuba and Porto Rico. It does not matter whether we call them war indemnity or what. We need them in our business. You have no idea and cannot have until you get out there, where all nations are fighting for trade, what an intense jealousy there is of the United States. Just now the continental peoples seem more jealous of us than even of England. If we are to have anything to say we must have a navy, to have a navy we must have coaling stations. That means the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines. To handle our navy economically and effectively we must build the Nicaragua canal and, in my opinion, we should buy a strip of land across Nicaragua to build our canal in our own territory."

STILL A MYSTERY.

An Inquest Held Over the Victims of Poisonous Candy.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 16.—Coroner Wilis yesterday morning held an inquest over the bodies of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, who died after eating candy from a box that had been sent to Mrs. Dunning my mail. Dr. L. A. H. Bishop, fhe attending physician, made a verbal statement as to his opinion of the deaths and said that the candy caten by the women was poisonous.

A verdict will not be rendered until after the candy has been analyzed.

The funeral of the two victims took place yesteday afternoon.

Ordered to Middletown, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Orders were issued yesterday by the secretary of war for the Third West Virginia volunteer infantry, now at Charleston, W. Va., and 520 men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry now at Newport News, to proceed to the new camp at Middletown, Pa.

Received Conscience Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The secretary of the treasury has received a conscience contribution of $300 in an envelope postmarked Louisville.

Two Specials for this Week.

We will sell about 300 pairs of ladies' fine shoes that we bought at a price, and will give you ladies the benefit of same.

Ladies' vica coin toe, cloth and kid top, all sizes, all widths, worth $2.50, some $3.00, go at **$1.98.**

Same styles as above in better grades, worth $3.00 and $3.50, go at..... **$2.48.**

W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

ASKING PEOPLE TO HELP

Our Boys Who Are on Their Way Home.

FUNDS BEING COLLECTED TODAY

The Red Cross Society at Its Meeting Last Night Decided to Greet Company E at Montauk Point With a Big Box of Good Things—Individuals Can Help.

The Red Cross society last evening held in the parish house of St. Stephen's church was without question the most important meeting in the history of the society.

The object was to provide for the boys of Company E when they reached Montauk Point from Santiago, and it was decided to send a big box of good things as soon as possible. All the material on hand will be made up in garments for the boys, and parents or friends desiring to send articles can have them packed in the box if they send them to the parish house. That building will be open every day for members of the society and any others who desire to work. A number of subscription papers were given to the ladies in attendance, and today they are being circulated. There is little doubt that the ladies will succeed in gathering a considerable amount of money, as they show the condition of the company and everybody subscribes. It is highly probable the movement will be successful for the ladies expect to work until they have enough money to make the boys happy. Everybody is expected to contribute to the relief of Company E.

IT WAS A GOOD GLASS.

And Offered Questionable Amusement For the Crowd.

It is related that parties who are located not far from the lower pumping station recently came in possession of a very good glass, and spent a portion of their time sweeping that part of the West Virginia shore in easy range for unusual sights. One day they found what they had been after.

The principal figure was a man not unknown in the city where he resides, while the others were women, and the party were bathing in the river. Had the participants in the disgraceful scene been on the Ohio side of the river the men with the glass would certainly have summoned the police and a sensational case in police court would have followed. As it is many persons know of the matter, and the story is being freely discussed in the city today.

BROKE UP A GAME.

It Was on the Hill and Amusing a Crowd.

A party of boys were playing poker on the hill early yesterday evening, and money was changing hands at an alarming rate. There was the usual crowd of eager but penurious youngsters in attendance, and all were watching the game carefully when the cry of police was raised and the crowd scattered.

They all escaped for the man who approached was a well known resident taking a walk. He, however, learned a lesson from it, since, he says, not less than a dozen officers could have captured the crowd so quickly did they scatter.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order ta once.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY

TRAGIC HISTORY OF JOE, HIS MOTHER AND THE BABY.

An Early Professional Experience That Was Brought Back to a New York Physician's Mind by the Story of a Murder In a Bowery Saloon.

"It's a queer world," said a New York physician as he laid the morning paper aside.

"What prompted that original remark?" asked a visitor.

"Well, I was just reading an account of a stabbing affair, and it suddenly occurred to me that I had known the man who did the killing." The doctor settled back in his chair, and the visitor waited for the story. After a few moments it came.

"When I first began to practice, I did an immense amount of charity work. Every fellow does that at the start for experience, and later he keeps it up for humanity's sake. I had pretty good success with children and made quite a name down in the tenement districts—and incidentally spent most of my pocket money on my patients. That was before the day of free sterilized milk for sick babies and dozens of institutions for the relief of the poor.

"One summer a woman began bringing a sick baby to me. A small boy, about 3 years old, always came with them and seemed to be fairly strong and well, but the baby was a pitiful little thing, with a thin, white face and big blue eyes with a look of pain in them. The woman seemed an ignorant, honest soul and generally wore a thick, dark veil to hide a black eye or great blue bruise. It's easy enough to figure out a thing like that, you know, but she never spoke of her husband or complained, so I didn't ask any questions. She brought the baby often, and each time it looked more waxen and scrawny, but I couldn't find out that the child had any disease, and all the symptoms pointed to a lack of nourishment.

"At last one morning I said to the mother that I believed the baby was starving, and that I didn't intend to allow her to leave the office until she had told me the truth about the affair. She looked stubborn for a moment and wouldn't answer, but then the tears began to roll down her bruised, discolored cheeks, and she confessed that she didn't have enough food to give the baby. She worked hard, but her husband drank and took every cent she made and beat her every day into the bargain. She was fond of the brute in spite of all that and told me a long story about the heavenly nature the fellow had before he began to drink.

"Finally I told her I would give her a quart of milk every day. I wouldn't give her the money because I didn't covet the privilege of buying bad whisky for the husband, but I would pay the nearest milk depot to supply her with a quart a day. That would feed the baby and leave some for little Joe, who didn't look quite so well as he did when the two first began calling on me. After that I didn't hear any more about the case for a week or two. Then my friends turned up again. The baby looked worse than ever, and the woman's face was a patchwork in blue and green, but little Joe was quite rosy. I didn't understand. The baby was in a bad condition, and I did what I could for it. After I left my office I went down to the milk depot. The man said my woman had had her quart of milk every day.

"I puzzled over the thing that night. The next morning the trio were at my office. The baby's blue eyelids were closed, and I thought at first that it was not breathing, but found a faint flutter. I couldn't see any reason for such a state of things, so once more I led the woman into my private office and shut the door. Then I said:

"'Now, look here. There's a mystery about this, and you've got to tell me what's the matter. That baby's starving to death, and I want to know what you've done with the milk.'

"The woman looked scared and turned pale between bruises. Then she gave a sort of wail and jumped up, still holding the baby.

"'No, the baby didn't have the milk!' she said in a frantic sort of way. 'I gave it to little Joe. There wasn't enough to feed them both, and Joe began to get sick, and I loved him better than I did the baby. I ain't had a crust to eat myself, but I couldn't let Joe die. The baby's only a girl, and if she does live she'll be unhappy like me, and I don't love her like I do Joe. I thought both of them were going to die, and I couldn't live without Joe, so I gave him the milk and just let the baby have a little. Maybe you think I ain't suffered watching the baby, but I couldn't spare Joe. I couldn't. Some day he'll be a man, and I'll be proud of him. A man can do anything, but a girl would just do what I've done. Joe shan't die.'

"She was screaming the words out and seemed almost crazy. The thing was awful. It made me feel heartsick.

"'Why, you idiot,' I said, 'why didn't you tell me? I'd have looked out for Joe too.'

"Just then the baby opened its eyes—great, uncanny, weird eyes in the tiny face. It stared at me in a miserable way that made my heart come into my throat. Then all the light died out of the eyes, but they still stared.

"There was no use saying anything more to the mother. She sat down and looked at the baby in a quiet, stunned way. Then she reached out and put an arm around little Joe and held him tight. I told her I would keep on paying for the milk as long as she wanted it, and she and Joe and the baby went home.

"I never saw them again. When I went to the house, they had moved, and no one seemed to know where they had gone. Joe's the fellow who has just murdered a man in a Bowery saloon. I wonder what the girl would have been? It's a queer world."—New York Sun.

BIRDS THAT DO NOT SING.

Although They All Utter Vocal Sounds of Some Kind.

Singing is applied to birds in the same sense that it is to human beings—the utterance of musical notes. Every person makes vocal sounds of some kind, but many persons never attempt to sing. So it is with birds. The eagle screams, the owl hoots, the wild goose honks, the crow caws, but none of these discordant sounds can be called singing.

With the poet the singing of birds means merry, light hearted joyousness, and most of us are poetic enough to view it in the same way. Birds sing most in the spring and the early summer, those happiest seasons of the year, while employed in nest building and in rearing their young. Many of our most musical singers are silent all the rest of the year; at least they utter only low chirpings. It is natural, therefore, that lovers of birds should regard their singing as purely an expression of joy in the returning spring and in their happy occupations.

Outside of what are properly classed as song birds there are many species that never pretend to sing—in fact, these far outnumber the musicians. They include the water birds of every kind, both swimmers and waders; all the birds of prey, eagles, hawks, owls and vultures, and all the gallinaceous tribes, comprising pheasants, partridges, turkeys and chickens. The gobble of the turkey cock, the defiant crow of the rooster and even the musical call of the "bobwhite" are none of them true singing, yet it is quite probable that all of these sounds are uttered with precisely similar motives to those that inspire the sweet warbling of the song sparrow, the clear whistle of the robin or the thrilling music of the wood thrush.

But naturalists have set apart a very large group as song birds, and even among these there are many species that never sing at all. Birds are grouped according to their anatomical characteristics, the structure of their bones, bills, feet and wings. And thus we have the songless song birds, looking at the matter from the standpoint of the classifying naturalist. — Philadelphia Times.

BRUTAL CLUBBING.

A Blow That Knocked Fire and Smoke From a Negro's Head.

Negroes in the south have a habit of sticking matches, toothpicks and cigarettes behind their ears, and it is a common thing to see one of them, when asked for a match, pull one of them out of the closely kinked wool just over his ear. Frequently they have a dozen or more stowed away there. Not long ago an Atlanta policeman, whose beat includes "Rusty row," a favorite resort for idle negroes, had occasion to arrest a notorious vagrant, whose main occupation was fighting and draining the beer kegs left in front of barrooms.

This man, as usual, resisted arrest and attacked the officer fiercely. The officer saw that extreme measures were necessary and, drawing his club, aimed a blow at the negro's head. The result was as alarming as it was unexpected. As the club came in contact with the man's head, just over the left ear, there was a cracking sound, and from the hair tongues of blue, sulphurous flame shot out. The negro dropped to the ground, and the club fell from the officer's nerveless hand, while a look of wild eyed amazement appeared on his countenance.

He had hit people with the same club before—in fact, rather frequently—and blood had sometimes followed the blows, but never before had they drawn flame and smoke. He was about to leave the place hurriedly, not knowing what he had done, when his victim sat up and said reproachfully: "Go way, man! You done splode all my matches and swinge my ha'r offen my haid." The officer was so much relieved that he broke his record by letting the man go his way in peace.—Washington Star.

Egoism.

Synnex—So you love Miss Sugarknice?

Sweese—I do.

Synnex—You love her because she loves you, and she loves you because you love her. Bah! That amounts to the same thing as each of you being in love with yourself.—Boston Transcript.

An English paper tells of a clergyman who had two curates, with the older of whom he was at swords' points. On being appointed to another living he decided to take with him the younger curate, whom he liked, and when he came to preach his farewell sermon he chose as his text, "Abide ye here with the ass, and I and the lad will go yonder and worship."

APPEAL OF A FILIPINO

RAYMON REYES LALA WRITES TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

An Earnest Plea Against Giving the Philippines Back to Spain—The Best Class of Natives Wants the United States to Establish a Government There, He Says.

Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of the Philippine islands, has written this letter to President McKinley:

41 ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEW YORK, Aug. 3.
To His Excellency the President of the United States:

DEAR SIR—I am so far as I know the only native Filipino in the United States. I came here several years ago to escape the religious tyranny and political oppression in my own land.

I became a refugee from Spanish injustice, and was forced to flee to a more hospitable shore. I have incurred the hatred of the Manila government by a too free expression of my opinion concerning the robbery and extortion that I saw on every hand. My own relatives had been despoiled, their property being confiscated on the mere suspicion of disaffection—a suspicion, too, that was born of the cupidity of official avarice. I myself was threatened, and—I am here happy and contented.

That same happiness—the manly privilege of freedom—is now almost within the grasp of my countrymen. May I ask you, Mr. President, to pause before deciding upon their destiny?

Providence has given you, honored sir, a great opportunity—greater even than that which immortalized Lincoln. He freed 4,000,000 slaves by one stroke of his pen. You hold in your hand the freedom of 10,000,000 slaves—a freedom already won by American valor in the greatest naval battle of modern times, a freedom that only needs your confirmation to become a glorious fact.

To give the Philippines back to Spain is to court future war and internal complication; but that is not all. It is to thrust my countrymen back in the slough of despond. It is to set back the wheels of progress a century. It is to paralzye the finger of destiny that we fondly believed pointed to the consummation so devoutly wished, so fiercely fought for.

It is claimed that the Filipinos are not ready for self government. They have at least demonstrated their dissatisfaction with tyranny, and this is surely the first step toward the goal of liberty. They have much to learn, and will learn it if they only have the chance, and that chance is only to be found in political freedom.

For the present I would suggest a provisional government, to be maintained until a more permanent management is evolved from the complex conditions of the situation. Such arrangements, I believe, in common with the educated classes of my countrymen, should be an American administration similar to the much praised Dutch rule in Java. We are not yet prepared to govern ourselves.

I feel sure that my countrymen will co-operate in bringing such a conclusion into effect. I know Aguinaldo well. He is patriotic and courageous, and I also bespeak his aid.

On the other hand, to leave things in statu quo or to turn the islands over to any European power will be resisted to the death. It is for you to give the Philippines a united republic—and this is freedom, this is the opportunity. I have the honor to be your obdient servant, RAYMON REYES LALA.

A reporter found Mr. Lala the other night at the rooms of the XX club, in Second avenue, near St. Mark's place, in New York.

"I felt that it was only my duty to write that letter to the president," Mr. Lala said. "I do not know of another Filipino in the United States. I have met some of my countrymen here as travelers. I have lived here now for 12 years. Until last April I corresponded regularly with my family in Manila. I have a father, a brother and a sister there, as well as a brother-in-law, who is an Englishman. My last letter from them was dated April 17. Since then I haven't heard a word. I do not know whether they are alive or dead.

"About Aguinaldo. I know him quite well. He is able, energetic and ambitious. He wants to be somebody. He has therefore joined himself to the insurgents, and, as he is eminently qualified to do, has become their leader. But as leader of the insurgents he does not represent the best elements of the Filipinos—I mean the wealthy, well educated, progressive natives. They are not with the insurgents in an active way. They know, as I know, that the Philippine islands are not capable of governing themselves properly, any more than Spain is. Self government could not be as bad as Spanish government, but the better class of Filipinos wanted to defer the change from Spanish rule until it was apparent that a good government would be established.

"The entering of the United States into the case furnishes the solution. I was entirely within the truth when I said to President McKinley that the United States and no other country in the world can establish an enlightened government in the Philippines. My people will trust the United States. We will put our faith in no European monarchy."

Mr. Lala is a citizen of the United States. He is at present engaged in preparing a book on the Philippines which will soon be published. In getting together the material for this work he went to Europe and conferred with the Filipinos there. His views on the attitude of the best Filipinos toward the United States are based, he said, not only on his own opinions and knowledge, but also on the unanimous opinions of the European colony of his countrymen.—New York Sun.

An Erratic Writer.

When Thomas Bailey Aldrich was a small salaried clerk in George W. Carleton's book store on Broadway, Fitz James O'Brien was in the habit of dropping in to see him, and one day came in rather more than half seas over. Aldrich decided to take him across the street to a hotel and put him to bed. Cautiously and carefully he led O'Brien, but before he had got half way across a friend stopped him and asked: "Why do you want to bother with the fellow. Let him go." "I will not," replied Aldrich. "He borrowed a dollar from me a few days ago, and I can't afford to let anything happen to him."

At another time, when he was not strictly sober, O'Brien found himself out of funds. He wandered into a publisher's office and asked for $25. This was refused him. Angrily seizing a placard O'Brien reversed it and made in big letters on the blank side: "One of ——'s authors. I am starving." Tying a string to the card, O'Brien placed it around his neck and paraded up and down the street, to the great amusement of a large crowd. He was of course requested to desist, but nothing stopped his mad course until a $5 bill was presented to him as a compromise.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Going to the Right School.

Russia is sending a lot of her men-of-war to Manila in the hope no doubt that they will be able to take a postgraduate course under Professor Dewey.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat



A prairie fire moves faster than any horse can run. No matter how speedy your mount may be unless you have a good start of the fire it will overtake you. It is the same way with many diseases. Unless you get a fair start, you cannot possibly shake them off. The only hope for anyone who is threatened with serious disease is to start in time, and seek safety before the danger closes in about him.

The best thing for you, if you feel that your full bodily energy is lacking, is to seek the strengthening, power-producing help of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which confers upon the digestive organs that keen zest of appetite and assimilation which transforms the food into nourishing, health-building blood, active muscular force, nervous energy and rugged endurance.

Do not wait until dyspepsia spreads into "liver complaint" and that turns into bronchial trouble which finally verges into consumption. Do not rely upon the delusive stimulus of malt extracts and sarsaparillas and oily compounds; do not allow a designing druggist who seeks only his own profit rather than your health to foist any "boom" medicine upon you. Insist upon the remedy which is backed by thirty years of steadily increasing sales to attest its constant usefulness and popularity.

The experience of Mr. Val. Burkard, living at 65 Mohr Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., is given in his own words: "Five weeks ago I followed your advice and took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and also two vials of 'Pellets.' I consider myself entirely cured, as there have been no eruptions since I finished the last bottle. I think it is the greatest remedy on the globe for blood and digestive disorders. My appetite increased wonderfully and I have also gained flesh. I would like everybody to know the true value of Dr. Pierce's medicines as I am confident by persistent use they will cure all ailments for which they are recommended."

DONE SO QUIETLY.

East Liverpool People Are Surprised — Like a Ray of Sunshine to Many a Home.

It comes like a ray of sunshine.
Makes the old folks happy.
And the young folks joyful.
Takes the load off the back.
It is all done so quietly.
No fuss about it.
What is it?
Why, Doan's Kidney Pills!
The little Kidney Wonder-Workers.
What will they do?
Read what a citizen says:

Mrs. A. Searight, No. 152 High street, East End, says: "I had a severe attack of kidney disease over a year ago which confined me to my bed for about three months. It affected my entire system and while I was able to be about I never got completely rid of it. I suffered almost constantly with a dull, heavy pain across the loins; if I sat for any length of time, or did anything that bought me into a stooping position and attempted to rise, there would be a sharp shooting pain in the small of my back that felt as if a knife or other sharp instrument had pierced me. I could not sleep when I went to bed, expecting to get rest. I was often robbed of it by nervousness and pain in my back. I have risen unrefreshed and more tired and worn out than I was when I retired. I had taken so much medicine without being cured that I was discouraged. I belong to the Daughters of Liberty and the Maccabees and notified them to drop me, but they refused to do so; this made me more determined than ever to get well, as I did not want to be a burden to them. Doan's Kidney Pills presented themselves in the form of a newspaper account. I got some at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They proved to be the proper remedy for me. Their mild and gentle influence gradually reduced the pain in my back and strengthened the weakness. All the symptoms having disappeared, I rested well at night and gained in strength and weight every day. Of course I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills; it would not be right to refuse to, for the benefit of other sufferers."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember **the name,** Doan's and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price **50 CTS.** per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

WELLSVILLE.

WAS NOT HEARD TODAY

A. C. Fogo Will Be Before Mayor Dennis

ON THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK

The Enforced Absence of His Attorney Made the Change Necessary — School Board Talked a Little and Paid a Few Bills--All the News of Wellsville.

When A. C. Fogo was called into police court the other day and released on bond, Mayor Dennis decided that the matter should be heard this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Today it is announced that the hearing has been postponed until Thursday of this week. One cause assigned is that Attorney Lones, who is to defend Fogo, is in Lisbon on business and cannot be here. It is also stated that certain evidence is not yet in hand.

Did a Little Talking.

Doctor Hutchinson and Mr. Stevenson were not present at the meeting of the board of education last night.

Bills were paid, the most important being William McCormick $300, George Jones $150, T. R. Snowden $257.63, Keeling Bros., $141.20, all for improvements. McCormick's work is not yet completed, and the board did not like the peremptory demand made upon them, but it was decided to pay him a portion of the account.

The committe reported that text books would in future be sold by T. A. McIntosh, and it was decided to ask plumbers to bid on work in Central building. William Bright and the Christian church wanted to know what it would cost for connection with the new sewer, and the price was placed at $25.

No Work Yet.

The committee on streets and improvements secured the services of Surveyor George for a limited time yesterday, but no work was done in the proposed survey of the West End addition.

In several parts of town buildings were waiting the services of the surveyor before the work could be begun. These were served, but no further work was attempted.

Going to College.

O. H. Lowary and W. M. Fraser left today for a trip previous to entering Cornell university, Ithica, N. Y. They go by way of Cleveland and the lakes, and anticipate a pleasant trip. A number of their friends were at the depot this morning to see them off and extend best wishes. They graduated from the high school this year.

The News of Wellsville.

Mrs. Calvin Bunting, Miss Delia Bowers and a goodly supply of help left for Hollow Rock camp ground this morning where they will put the hotel in order for the reception of guests. Services will begin on Friday.

Mrs. John M. Fraser is expected today from Cleveland for a visit with relatives in the Scotch Settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mardis and daughter Sylvia are spending a few days with Mr. Mardis' father in Salineville.

Dr. W. M. Chapman, of Pittsburg, spent last night with relatives in town, and this morning took the train for the Western Reserve where he will spend a few weeks hunting and fishing.

David Silver arrived home last evening from Boston, where he has been engaged in hospital practice since the close of the Harvard Medical school. He expects to remain for seven weeks' vacation through the balance of the heated term, and will return to the same school to complete the course in the fall.

Mrs. Charles Andrews and son, Wayne, went out to Salineville for a day at home.

Miss Helen McGregor left for Wooster this morning where she will attend the teachers' institute now in progress at that place. September 1 Miss McGregor will resume her duties as principal of the freshman department in the high school at Miamasburg.

Mrs. Allie Bush and daughter, Miss Bessie, and Miss O'Neil, of Steubenville, spent Sunday with H. A. Sterrett.

Mrs. O. S. Forner returned from her visit to Salem last evening.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

As was announced in the News Review several days ago, contributions for the Red Cross society will be received at this office.

—John Bradley, of Trenton, is visiting friends in the city.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

SPECIALS

For Today.

Table Linens, Towels and Crashes.

500 yards 5c bleached cotton crash, 3c a yard.
1000 yards 7c bleached and checked linen crash, 5c a yard.
10 pieces good Turkey red damask, 15c a yard.
5 pieces 64 inch wide 60c bleached damask, 39c yd.
10 doz. 20c linen towels, 18x36, for 12½c each.
5 doz. 40c fine linen towels, 24x45, 25c each.

Ready Made Garments.

All our 39c wash waists for 25c each,
All our $1.25 and $1.35 wash waists for 95c.
All our $1 light wrappers for 50c each.
All our $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 light wrappers for 98c each.
A lot of $1.75 and $2-00 separate skirts for $1.25 each.
A lot of $5 and $6 separate skirts for $3.50 each.
A lot of 50 and 59c ladies' corsets for 38c a pair.
Odd lots of ladies' muslin underwear, in gowns, skirts, corset covers and drawers, at about 50c on the dollar.
A lot of children's lace caps at 9c each.
A lot of children's dresses at 24c each.

Wash Goods and Domestics.

A lot of 10 and 12½c wash goods; your choice 5c a yard.
A lot of 15 and 18c wash goods; your choiee 7½c a yard.
25 yards good white tennis flannel for $1.
Remnants of 10c unbleached canton flannel, 7c a yard.
The best 5c light calicos 3c a yard.

Three Drives in Umbrellas.

A good 26 inch school umbrella at 38c each.
A better grade, plain or fancy handle, 48c each.
A regular $1 grade, steel rod, celluloid handle, 79c each.

A Ribbon Bargain.

Selling lots of Ribbons, and why not, when we are selling 35c Fancy Ribbons at 14c a yard. You can buy yourself rich this week by taking advantage of these Special Bargains. **Don't forget to visit our Remnant Counter.**

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

WOMEN OF GUAM.

Some of Them, Particularly the Younger Ones, Are Very Beautiful.

The women of Guam are rather good looking. They are entirely different from the Hawaiian women, smaller, more compactly built, similarly round of face, but not so thick lipped. They are apparently of Malay descent, these Chamorros. Their color is a clear red copper, with occasionally a yellowish Mongolian tinge. The women are broad faced, with well marked cheekbones, but usually of good features and nearly always with fine eyes. Their hair is long, straight and black, and rather inclined to be coarse. Their hands are small and well shaped, but their feet, from never wearing shoes, are large, broad and thick.

The men are mostly like the women in feature, except that they are not so full faced, and some of them have a decided Spanish cast. They have fine, straight noses and sharp chins. Some of the men are handsome and some of the women, particularly the younger ones, are beautiful.—New York Sun.

What Stamps the Gentleman.

"In all questions of manners a young man should always remember that, while politeness is a good trait to acquire, courtesy is infinitely better," writes Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Politeness is manners, but courtesy is heart. Mingling in good society can give us that veneer which the world calls a polish of manners, and true politeness is not to be made little of nor scoffed at. Politeness is a fine art, but is an art pure and simple even at its best. Infinitely better is the cultivation of that courtesy of refinement which enters into the feelings of others and holds them sacred. It is idle to say that courtesy is a relic of old fashioned days and is no longer looked for. It is as much the current coin of good society as it ever was. More than any other element or grace in our lives it is instantly felt and recognized and has an unfailing influence. It calls for respect as nothing else does. Courtesy of manner and courtesy of speech are the gifts a young man should cultivate."

Even Up.

While some Swiss militiamen were resting from their drill one of the men stepped from the ranks to light his cigar from that of the officer. The latter took this evidence of the "spirit of freedom" in good part, but said, "In the Prussian army you could not have done this, John."

"Right you are," was the prompt reply, "but in the Prussian army you could not be an officer."

Chance For Orthoepists.

Some of those Porto Rico names will certainly have to be changed when the flag of that island is changed. They are now too much for the average American citizen of this country, and American authorities will never be able to agree on the correct way to pronounce them.—Baltimore American

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

LOST.

LOST—Diamond stick pin between campground and Fifth street. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 108 Fifth street.

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THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

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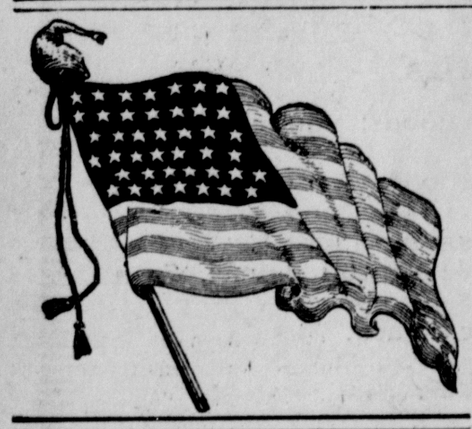
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO

UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY was a soldier and knows the trials of a soldier's life. Had he been informed of the condition existing at Santiago the army would have been home long ago.

To be a congressman next season is to be a man with power to badger the administration or to be a man with power to stand behind the President and support him in his desires. That is one reason why the next house of representatives should be made up of Republicans.

REMEMBER THE BONDS.

The condition of Avondale street and Lincoln avenue should cause every citizen to remember the bond election next Saturday. Something must be done. These thoroughfares are fenced in and will remain in that condition until the people vote council a sufficient amount of money to repair them. Much has already been spent, but someone has evidently been at fault and the work must be done again. This time council is alive to the demands of the moment. The engineer is to receive the advice and assistance of a competent man, and bricks are to be laid with the intention of resisting any reasonable force that may come against them. Council needs money to repair the streets and make them passable, not only until the next flood comes, but for all time.

It is plainly the duty of every citizen to forget what has been done, and knowing that a new start is to be made do his best to help the city in this its hour of need.

WHO IS GUILTY?

As the troops return from Cuba and the men are permitted to confer more freely with their friends, the fact becomes evident that General Shafter or some other man high in position has been making mistakes. Perhaps it has been men. Maybe there are a number upon whose shoulders the responsibility should rest, but that does not so much matter now. Someone has been negligent, and someone should be made to answer before a court competent to judge the enormity of the crime.

For crime has been committed. It was expected after the sudden engagement on the hills about Santiago that surgeons were not prepared to take care of the great number of wounded and hospital facilities would be insufficient to meet the demand; but there have been days since the battle. Weeks have passed, and hundreds of wounded have been sent north while the dead have been laid in their last narrow homes. Instead, however, of dealing with torn and bleeding frames of the brave boys who followed the Stars and Stripes they have been endeavoring to save soldiers who, while following their duty, were stricken by disease. It is generally conceded that nothing can be said of the surgeons. They have done their work as well as the facilities would permit, but the hospitals were inadequate to meet the demands daily made upon them. If what we learn is true many lives have been sacrificed because the great big United States government was not represented as the conditions required.

We have no desire to convict General Shafter, he may not be responsible. The blame may rest in another direction. But someone is responsible, and Uncle Sam, loving his soldier boys with a love like unto that of a father, should not rest content until the truth is known and the guilty punished.

THEY FOUGHT HARD

But John Kountz, Saloonist, Was Convicted.

JURY VISITED THE SCENE

When Some Things Were Made Plain That the Evidence Had Not Brought Out—McConnaughy, In Lisbon Jail For Shooting O'Hanlon, Figued In Name Only—A Fine of $50 and Costs Was Imposed, but the Case Will Be Appealed to Common Pleas Court at Once.

When the report of the Kountz trial in the NEWS REVIEW closed yesterday afternoon Officer White was still on the stand. He said:

"I saw Mr. Kountz come in from Sixth street and turn in between the opera house and Thompson's and going to his own saloon, unlock the door, and go in. Another party went in a short time after Kountz, and sometime later two parties came and were admitted, and a little later another party was admitted. Soon after that we demanded admittance and Mr. Kountz opened the door, and we went in and stopped in front of the bar. Mr. Kountz and a man I didn't know were there. Before any of these parties went in there was a gentleman went to the side door and rapped, someone answered and the man waited, and Mr. Kountz came to the door and handed him a bottle of some dark liquid. After we had got in the saloon we went upstairs into the middle room, where we found three parties, one in bed and two sitting in the middle of the room. In the back room we found another man, who seemed to be packing a satchel. Some glasses with fresh froth in the bottom of them were standing on the stairway. We took the names of all the parties, and upon their promise to appear before the mayor we permitted them to go. When Kountz admitted me I told him I had a warrant for his arrest, and proceeded to read the warrant. He told me to wait until he put on his shoes and also that there was no one in the house."

Attorney Hill conducted the cross examination and asked the witness where he was located when he saw the parties go in the saloon. Officer White objected to the question and so did solicitor McGarry, but after Attorney Hill had said he desired to show that the officer could not see any person in the door from where he was situated the solicitor withdrew his objections and Mayor Bough stated that he thought the question was perfectly correct, and the witness said that he was in the opera house, second floor, standing with one foot on the heater.

Officer McMillan told practically the same story as Officer White, but he stayed downstairs while Officers White and Mahony went upstairs. He saw the glasses on the stairway and saw Mr. Kountz remove them. He said he could see the foam in the glasses, and Mr. Kountz told him it was the last measure that would ever be sold in his place on Sunday, and also asked if he had any influence with the mayor telling him if he could do anything for him he would make it right with him.

Officer Mahony told the same story as the other officers, and also saw the foam in the glasses.

George Betts was the next witness. He said: "I was in the Diamond at 9 o'clock. A party of us had arranged to spend the day at camp down the river. James McConnaughy who was going down failed to show up and we went over to Kountz's saloon where he boards. We knocked on the door for sometime and were finally let in by Mr. Kountz. We asked to see Jim and was told that he was upstairs sick. We went upstairs and talked to McConnaughy and he said he was sick. He told one of the boys to go get his shirt."

Attorney McGarry here asked the witness to describe how he got upstairs and much time was spent, and finally Attorney Hill drew a map of the building and the witness showed how he got upstairs to the satisfaction of everybody, and Attorney Hill remarked: "A mountain labored and brought forth a mouse," and Solicitor McGarry replied:

"There is a nigger in the woodpile I think. The witness says he has seen that map before."

The witness then continued: "I did not have anything to drink that day. Mr. Kountz was mopping out at the foot of the stairs when I went in. I noticed the door at the bar was not open because it is infernally dark at the foot of the stairs. I gave my name to the officer as Hugh George because I didn't want it to get into print, and I knew the newspapers would get it."

Edward McCullough was called and testified as follows: "I was in the building of John Kountz on July 24. I met Betts in the Diamond and went to the saloon of John Kountz where the proprietor let us in. We entered the back room and walked straight through the middle room to the stairway and upstairs. We saw McConnaughy upstairs. I went there to see McConnaughy and didn't got anything to drink while there. I heard some one knock at the door and John Kountz answered and the officers came in. When I went upstairs I didn't notice any glasses on the stairway. We made no arrangements to take anything to drink with us to the camp. I gave my correct name to the officers."

Solicitor McGarry here endeavored to introduce the docket of the mayor, but Attorney Hill objected, and after the law on the subject had been looked up it was decided the docket could not be introduced unless the mayor became a witness and in that event a change of venue would be asked.

William H. Hines was next and said: "I don't know what date it was, but I was there on Sunday with George Betts and Edward McCullough. I met them in the Diamond. I went with them to Kountz's saloon and knocked on the door. Two of us went through the middle room to reach the stairway, and the other man went through the hallway. I didn't see anybody on the first floor but Kountz. I saw Wyant when we came down, I think he was in the center of the room. I believe Kountz was upstairs while the officers were there. I didn't give my right name to the officers. I had probably been there 15 minutes when the officers arrived. I had nothing to drink while I was there. I think my foot struck a glass as I was going upstairs."

The prosecution here rested its case, and the defense introduced W. W. Bridge, who said: "I am stage manager at the opera house. I saw Officer White and a stranger in the opera house July 24. I saw three men come up to John Kountz's saloon and try to get in, but were refused admission. You can just see the pane of the door from the window at which Officer White was standing, as the window is not directly opposite, and you get the angular view."

John Kountz took the stand and said: "I am in the loafing business at present as I have sold out my saloon. I am a butcher by trade and have made arrangements to go back into the business. I was cleaning out my bar when the officers came in. Mr. Wyant was with me as my regular bartender, James McConnaughy was ill. Four men came to my door and were refused admittance as my saloon was not open for selling intoxicating liquor. I heard a knock at the door and heard a man say we will break in the door. I opened the door, and McMillan came in first and Mahony second, while Officer White jumped at me like a mad man, and said he had a warrant for me. He told me to unlock all the doors, but they were all unlocked. I went upstairs with the officers. I did not sell any liquor or open my saloon on Sunday."

Upon cross-examination the witness said: "There was nothing passed through the door. I had some conversation with Officer McMillan and I told him I would never allow anybody on my stairs again. I am not stuck on a policeman at any time. I never tried to bribe Mr. McMillan and I deny having sold any liquor."

This closed the testimony, and by request of the attorneys the jury were taken to the opera house where they viewed the premises. Upon their return the attorneys made very short arguments and the jury retired at 6:15. The first ballot stood 7 to 5 for conviction, the next 8 to 4, then 9 to 3 and several ballots were taken with the same result, then the ballot stood 10 to 2, and finally 11 to 1 and at 7 o'clock the jury were a unit for conviction.

Mayor Bough fined Kountz $50 and costs and he at once gave bond, and the case will be carried to common pleas court.

MUST PAY.

Wellsville Soap Company Was Again In Court.

LISBON, Aug. 14.—[Special]—Court convened this morning and Judge Smith and Judge Taylor were soon hard at work. The May term will adjourn today if the business is completed.

In the case of P. M. Smith against J. A. Noble, Judge Taylor decided the notes were not held in trust and the alleged trust was in fraud of the marital rights of Mrs. Davidson. Smith was ordered to pay the money to the executor. Judge Smith entered the suit in order that a court might decide what he should do with the money.

In the case of Silver against Lythe it was decided that stockholders of the Wellsville Soap company must pay up.

There is no Kodak but the . . . .

Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers and Bicycles.

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Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

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WALL PAPER. WINDOW BLINDS.

Many are taking advantage of our SUMMER SALE of Wall Paper and Window Blinds.

10 patterns 25c grade paper at ------12 to 15c
10 patterns 15c grade paper at ------ 8 to 10c
Odd bolts paper at----------1, 2 and 3c
Hammocks at Closing Out Prices.
Floor Oil Cloths----------20, 25 and 30c
Mrs. Potts' sad irons, set----------85c

KINSEY'S 5 & 10,

Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

Sung Them to Liberty.

In Marchesi and Music, the famous singing teacher tells this anecdote to illustrate the nobility of heart of a Russian woman, one of her pupils, and a native of Nijni-Novgorod, where the great fair is held every year.

Mlle. Nadine Boulitchoff created a great sensation with her beautiful voice and dramatic power, at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Madrid. In the summer of 1880 she sang at Rio Janeiro. Brazil was then the entrepot for the cruel slave trade. At her benefit, Nadine learned that she was to be presented with valuable gifts. She begged that the money, instead of being spent on her, should be used to buy the liberty of several female slaves.

Her deed of charity released seven poor slaves, one of whom had been recently whipped in public by order of her mistress.

On the benefit night, after Nadine had sung, the seven negresses went upon the stage to thank the artiste for their freedom. The crowded house applauded for several minutes; the national hymn was played: the emperor, Dom Pedro, rose, and with him the whole audience, and the songstress knew a moment of thrilling joy such as seldom comes to women.

Cuban Street Scenes.

Many everyday street scenes in Cuba would astonish our people—for instance, seeing horses kept without a bit of shelter. There are no barns, and often a horse may be seen standing all day long with a saddle on in waiting at the door for his master. These horses are little and good natured. The children play around among them without fear, but they are seldom shod, the people being too indolent to care for animals. The only thing that is taken care of in Cuba is the gamecock. Fighting cocks have their feathers plucked, and are trained to fight.—New York Herald.

Trouble In Oklahoma.

PERRY, O. T., Aug. 16.—News from Woodward county is that farmers have cut pasture fences and located on the land and cattlemen have driven them off with guns. Several fights have occurred. United States marshals went to the scene of the conflict yesterday.

THEY WANT LEE

Democrats Endorse the General For Vice President.

SENATOR HANNA CONDEMNED

Some Other Things In the Platform Adopted Today by the County Democracy Show the Columbiana Branch of the Party to Be Dissatisfied—The Ticket—Who Will Attend the Congressional and State Conventions—Details of This Afternoon's Gathering.

The Democrats of Columbiana county are in town today for the purpose of holding a convention where a county ticket will be nominated and other business which is to them important, transacted.

They began to arrive early in the day, and there were rumors of deals and counter deals but nothing of importance came out. Then W. S. Potts, of Lisbon came to town, and the aspect changed. Immediately there was activity, but Potts was in the van. What he did he kept to himself, but when he walked into the Grand opera house he seemed monarch of all he surveyed. He was ready for business. So were Kirby of Salem, and Miller of Columbiana, both of whom spent not a little of the time shaking hands with the 75 or more people present.

At 1:15 o'clock Chairman J. J. Weisend called the meeting to order, and D. F. Miller was chosen temporary chairman. He thanked the convention for the honor. He said the real issue was the financial future of the country, and all questions brought out by the war were minor matters soon settled.

C. A. Ferguson was made temporary secretary, but declined, as did Postmaster M. E. Miskall. So great, however, was the pressure that he promised to do the work.

The following committees were appointed:

Credentials—D. D. Kirby, W. S. Potts, C. A. Ferguson.

Rules—W. H. Spence, D. W. Moore, J. Sarwine.

Resolutions—A. W. Taylor, R. J. Meakin, H. J. Dowling.

Delegates—B. Rekenberger, William Morrow, George E. Cress.

A recess of 15 minutes was taken in order that the committees might work. About this time the Wellsville delegation arrived, and aided materially to swell the crowd.

The list of credentials showed 13 townships were represented.

The convention reassembled in a short time, and E. E. Black, of Washington, was reported as permanent chairman, and W. E. Rowe, of Unity, permanent secretary. The chairman made a speech in which he thought, as they always do, that he had been honored, particularly when he remembered that the convention of which he presided had for its object the perpetuation of the principles of William Jennings Bryan.

The report of the committee on rules was dispensed with, and the following were announced as delegates to the state convention: E. W. Moore, Unity; F. D. Miller, Fairfield; J. O. Hoffer, Salem; E. Black, Washington; A. W. Taylor, John Scott, Salem; C. A. Ferguson, M. E. Miskell, Liverpool; T. J. Forner, Wellsville; Bert Burns, Center.

The following resolutions were presented as the platform of the Democrats of the county:

"First—They rejoice that the fundamental principles of Democracy adapt themselves to all conditions of mankind and that in peace or in war the Democratic party is the friend of the poor and oppressed, and the firm supporter and defender of the country and the country's flag. They rejoice that in the war with Spain the American soldiers and sailors have challenged the admiration of the world for their cool courage and straight shooting.

"Second—They despise the narrow partisanship of certain Republican leaders, including Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, in the base attempt to continue the Republican party in power by stealing the honors of war, and falsely claiming to be the war party. Every American shares the honors of the Spanish war, and the Democratic party resents the efforts made to cast dishonor on its members under the false charge that they opposed the war and freedom of Cuba. The Democratic party has always been and is now devoted to the welfare of the country and is always ready to fight for America's interests and America's honor.

"Third—They reaffirm their allegiance to the principles enunciated in the platform of 1896, and stand firmly for the money of the constitution, gold and silver. They oppose the national banking system, and believe that the government should issue all paper money used by our people.

"Fourth—They demand a rigid economy in the business of our country, and say that the commissioners and infirmary directors have been reckless in the expenditure of the people's money.

"Fifth—They favor an income tax and if it cannot be formed under the constitution they favor an amendment to the constition.

"Sixth—They pledge themselves to vote for none but honest, upright and good men.

"Seventh—They have unbounded confidence in W. J. Bryan and advocate him for president in 1900 and Fitzhugh Lee for vice president.

"Eighth—They condemn the actions of W. V. Blake and P. M. Ashford in voting for M. A. Hanna and condemn the methods used in nominating him."

The tieket was nominated as follows: Auditor, M. E. Rowe; commissioner, Thomas Fleming, Wayne; infirmary director, Clark Moore, Liverpool; coroner, B. D. Beacom, Wellsville. The only contest was on infirmary director. David Patterson was also a candidate.

George B. Aten moved that each township select one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Bryan, as delegates to the congressional convention. Each township represented then presented names of its members for the county executive convention.

Delegates to the congressional convention were chosen as follows:

Center—W. H. Spence, W. S. Potts, J. C. Vanfossen, M. V. Mowls.

Elkrun—J. F. Dowler.

Fairfield—Joel Miller, Bert Renkenberger, William Flickinger.

Franklin—W. M. Karnes.

Hanover—E. P. Speidel, Charles Werner.

Wellsville—B. D. Beacom, A. P. Dennis, G. B. Aten, C. P. Lounds, T. J. Forner.

Liverpool—C. A. Ferguson, J. J. Weisend, J. T. Litmer, J. Moore, R. Meakin, J. R. Anderson, William Morrow.

Perry—A. W. Taylor, J. E. Scott, J. M. Sears, W. H. Fultz, D. D. Kirby, W. F. McCarty, H. A. Tolerton, M. L. Edwards, P. A. O'Connor.

Unity—G. C. Cress, George Roach, T. J. Morrow.

Washington—David Black, Thomas Dugan.

Wayne—Alvin Van Horn.

The eight townships not represented will appoint delegates before Sept. 1. The convention then adjourned. The county committee met, and, after electing J. J. Weisend chairman, also adjourned.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MUSTERING OUT.

An Order For the Discharge of 50,000 Volunteers Will Soon Be Issued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—[Special]—An order will be issued today, after it has been approved at a meeting of the cabinet, for the mustering out of the United States service of 50,000 volunteers.

The action has been in contemplation for some time, and will dispense with troops who are not now needed.

HAY THE MAN

Who Will Fill the Place of Secretary Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug 16—[Special]—Hon. John Hay, embassador to England, has accepted the office to be vacated by Secretary of State Day.

A Matter of Fees.

Invalid—I would rather be dead than as I am!

Attending Physician—Ah, madam, you should live and—er—let live.—Detroit Journal.

BOARD FAVORS PHONES

They Will Soon Be Put In School Buildings.

TWO MEMBERS WERE OPPOSED

But the Others Forced a Vote and Won. Much Business In Preparation For the Opening of the Public Schools Was Transacted Last Evening.

The board of education met in regular session in the directors' room of the Central building last night. The members present were President Vodrey, Mr. Norris, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hill.

The meeting was opened by scripture reading and prayer by Superintendent Rayman.

J. S. Hilbert, representing the Ohio Valley Gas company, presented a letter to the board quoting a figure of 13 cents a thousand if they desired to use gas in all buildings and with a provision that it would never go higher than 15 cents a thousand.

A committee composed of Messrs. Norris and Murphy were appointed to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Swaney, of the telephone company, was present and stated that unless the contract was closed at once the company would lose about $25 to bring back the construction gang, now in the city, after they leave tomorrow. The proposition of the telephone company to place telephones in all buildings was received. The price for one year was given at $99.

Doctor Norris said he was not in favor of accepting the proposition, and that it would be an annoyance in the buildings except in the Central building. In a talk with Superintendent Rayman that gentleman stated that he would rather have new apparatus instead of telephones.

Mr. Fisher said that as far as the East End was concerned a telephone would be of much benefit.

Mr. Hill said that advantages would over balance the disadvantages, and the buildings were so far apart that he thought an instrument was much needed.

Mr. Murphy made a statement the same as Mr. Hill.

A vote on the matter stood four to two in favor of telephones.

A representative of a New York company with an elaborate encyclopedia was present and presented a proposition to the board. The work cost $69, and Mr. Hill and Superintendent Rayman were appointed to investigate the offer and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Murphy presented the question of music for the coming term and the superintendent presented the name of Hugh Laughlin, of Ada, for the position. The matter was left in the hands of the teachers' committee.

Mr. Fisher said a man named Moore had made an offer to the board to erect a frame room on his lot in Helana which would be 16x32 feet and rent it to the board for $8.50 a month for one year. The room would accommodate 40 pupils. The board accepted the proposition, and the purchasing of seats for the room will be attended to by Mr. Fisher. The room will be ready for occupancy September 12.

Mr. Hill stated that Miss Lowrey, of Wellsville, had applied to the board through him for a position as primary teacher. The matter will go through the regular channel.

The resignation of Miss Gould, a teacher in the Third street building, was received and accepted.

The following bills were paid:

Novelty machine works, 50 cents; William Tyler, $23.25; American School Journal Co., $1; D. M. Smith, $4.75; A. Watson, $5.03; M. A. Moon, 30 cents; William Tyler, $26.25; Union Planing Mill company, $2; Diamond Hardware company, $4; T. E. Nagle, 85 cents; Will Reed, $21.89; Frank Fisher, $4.65; Kent & Howard company, $18.50; Frank Campbell, $100.

Superintendent Rayman stated that at the next meeting he would make several reports relating to the opening of schools, and suggested a special meeting next week.

The clerk said the matter of advertising for bids for bonds was at hand and the board instructed him to do so at once. The bonds will be made payable Oct. 1 and the bids will be opened Oct. 19. The amount wanted is $6,000.

NO ONE COMPLAINS

Of the Finances of the Spring Grove Association.

There was not a quorum present last evening at the meeting of the stockholders of the campground, and the old trustees will hold over until their successors are elected. The annual report of Secretary Herbert showed the finances of the association to be in good condition. It was decided to permit the Young Men's Christian association and Salvation Army to hold campmeeting at the grounds the first and second Sundays in September.

A number of cottagers moved from the ground yesterday.

Arrangements are being made for a ball game at the ground tomorrow evening.

TWO WITNESSES

Found Themselves In Jail For Being Drunk.

Mayor Bough was a busy man this morning and a number of cases were disposed of by him before 10 o'clock.

Edward McCullough and George Bett, who were witnesses in the Kountz trial yesterday afternoon, were arrested in the yard of the Smith Lumber company by Officer Mahony. Both were drunk and in their possession was a quart bottle almost emptied of the whiskey it had contained. They were taken to jail in the patrol where a charge of being drunk was placed against them. The men were given a hearing and fined $7.60 each, which they made arrangements to pay. They were then released.

About 11:30 o'clock last night, Night Watchman Mapel of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, found a man sleeping on one of the trucks. He refused to go away when told and the patrol was called. Officer McCullough put him in the patrol and took him to jail. He gave the name of Andrew Myers, Kittanning. This morning he was fined $6.60 and is still in.

John Tullis appeared before the mayor last night, and those whom he saw thought he had better be in a hospital than at city hall. Early in the evening he saw Edward Thompson, and after calling Edward a few wicked names a fight occurred, in which Tullis was the loser.

He then went to city hall, where he made information against Thompson, charging him with assault and battery. He appeared before the mayor later in the evening and pleaded guilty to the charge. This morning he was fined $9.60, which he paid immediately.

Tullis had his face so damaged that he was not known to many who knew him, as his face was covered with blood, and had a large cut over his right eye, and his nose was fractured.

TRUSTS' ACCOUNTANTS.

They Arrived In Town Today and Will Go Over the Books of Potteries.

The first move which means business was made by the men interested in forming pottery trust today when Louis Nelson and A. P. Taliaferra, expert accountants, arrived in the city from the east. The gentlemen have already started the huge task of going over the books of the potteries on which the European capitalists have options.

VERY ILL

Was Mrs. Thomas H. Arbuckle While at Atlantic City.

The Liverpool people who have been spending a few weeks at Atlantic City, have returned home.

All were well except Mrs. Thomas H. Arbuckle, who became very ill. At one time it was feared she would die. She was taken to Philadelphia, but suffered another attack there. Mrs. Arbuckle's many friends in the city will be pleased to learn that her condition today is somewhat improved.

BAD MAN CORBETT.

The Prize Fighter's Father Killed His Wife and Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Jim Corbett's father broke out today and shot and killed his wife. Then he turned the revolver on himself, and inflicted wounds from which he will die.

To this time no reason has been assigned for the crime.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Reverend Weary left yesterday for the lakes, where he will spend several days.

—Fireman Rose left this morning for Wheeling, where he will remain several days on business.

—Mrs. Charles Thayer, of New Cumberland, is visiting at the home of George S. Cox, of College street.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cramer, who have been spending severel days in the city visiting friends, returned to Akron this morning.

HE GOT A SALTY DOSE

But Would Not Explain the Reason

WHY A WOMAN WAS HURT

She Also Refused to Tell the Story, Although When Found She Lay Unconscious on the Floor With a Bruise on Her Head—Refused to Make a Charge.

Joe Watson, a married man and employed at the Dresden pottery as driver, was arrested in the Davidson block in Second street yesterday afternoon by Officer McMillan and taken to jail. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

About 4 o'clock a message was received at city hall saying there was a fight in Second street, and Chief Johnson detailed Officers White and McMillan to investigate the trouble. When they arrived on the scene a large crowd had gathered, and the officers learned that Watson and a woman giving the name of Fern Mantz were having trouble in a room on the second floor. They went upstairs, and after finding the room heard Watson yelling as if he was hurt. The door was found to be locked, but a key was secured and the officers went in. They found the woman lying on the floor in a stupor and with a large bruise on her forehead. Officer McMillan, without asking many questions, took Watson to jail, while Officer White remained and revived the woman. She was then taken to city hall, but would not prefer any charge against Watson, but remarked that it was a pity Joe should stay in all night. The officials tried to get the woman to tell the cause of the trouble, but this she would not do.

Late in the evening Watson was given a hearing and after he had pleaded guilty to the charge, was fined $25 and costs, amounting to $29.60. He paid $19.60 and gave an order for $10 on the firm by whom he is employed.

Made a Good Showing.

The Liverpool players in the Cumberland-Toronto game figured extensively. Will Carey had 3 runs, 3 hits and 3 putouts; Finch had 2 runs, 3 hits and 4 putouts; Heckathorn had 2 hits and 7 putouts; Smurthwaite played poor ball and had 1 hit, 2 putouts and 3 errors.

Mercer yesterday played short for Washington and had 2 putouts and 2 assists.

—Will Smith, of Thompson hill, is spending a few days in Kensington.



The Demand

for our Soda is great and the crowd so large, that we can hardly serve all. But if when you come you find it crowded, just step in and wait for your turn.

There is nothing more refreshing on a hot day than a cool, delicious soda, pure and wholesome.

It steals through hot veins and brings the thermometer down several degrees.

What good soda really is, you'll never know until you've tried ours.

BERT ANSLEY'S
City Pharmacy, East Liverpool, O.

The Pittsburg Grocery,

Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

H. SOHN

has started a first-class grocery and produce house, at the corner of Second and Washington streets, where he will handle all kinds of groceries at the lowest prices in the city.

Here Are a Few Prices.

Standard flour, per sack.....55c
Armour's washing powder, 5c packages, two for..... 5c
Lenox soap, ten bars for.....25c
Ginger snaps, lunch biscuits and oyster crackers, per lb..... 5c

Cor. Second and Washington.

THE BONUS IS DIVIDED

East End Is to Contribute a Thousand,

WHILE THE CITY RAISES THREE

An Agreement Was Quickly Reached Last Evening When the Board of Trade Met a Committee From the New Glass Company and Talked Business.

A number of members of the board of trade met with a committee from the new co-operative glass company at the office of Geo. Y. Trauis last evening, and business of the utmost importance was passed through.

Thomas Darragh, formerly secretary of the Specialty Glass company, said the new company had already accepted a site from the Puritan company, near the East End pottery, and would erect on it a four-tank plant of 16 pots, four pots larger than the Specialty, provided the board of trade would raise $4,000. The plant is to employ 125 men and have an annual payroll of $80,000.

The board decided to raise $3,000 in the city proper if the East End would collect $1,000. Secretary Travis, C. A. Ferguson and John Rose were chosen a soliciting committee for the board, and Thomas Darragh, T. J. Mumford, Rudy Ebeling and George Green for the company.

The committee will begin work at once.

ALL ARE COMPLAINING

Because Damaged Streets Are Fenced In.

Residents of the streets recently fenced in by order of council, to prevent any possibility of the city becoming liable for some one's indiscretion, are complaining bitterly and want the barricades removed.

That, however, will not be done. The authorities are determined to keep the streets as they are, and hope the lesson will be sufficient to compel a good vote on the bond issue next Saturday.

NO MORE MEETINGS

Will Be Held In the Association Tent.

Rev. Geo. H. Vibbert will hold the last meeting of the series to be held in the association tent this evening, as the tent is about to be taken down. It will be for men and women, and the address will be Mr. Vibbert's best. He will speak on "Women In Temperance." A large attendance is desired.

Reverend Vibbert will also speak this evening in the Diamond, and tomorrow evening at the same place.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

On the River.

Although a rise was predicted for yesterday, the rivers did not show any inclination to better themselves. Another rise at this time would not mean much to Pittsburg, but the benefit to lower river points would be great. A rise is coming out of the Allegheny, which may cause the stream to reach a height which will make coal shipments from Cincinnati and Louisville possible. It may come today. At Davis island dam last night the stage of water was 7 feet and falling.

The Queen City was up today and the Kanawha will be down tonight. The Virginia and Avalon went down last night. Both boats had good trips.

The river at this port is falling, and the marks at the wharf this morning registered 9.6 feet and falling.

Red Pipestone Quarry.

Every one familiar with Longfellow's "Hiawatha" remembers the references to the famous red pipestone quarry, which is situated at the extreme eastern boundary of South Dakota. This is the only quarry of the kind known to exist on the American continent.

THE BROWN WIND OF CONNAUGHT.

The brown wind of Connaught
Across the bogland blown
(The brown wind of Connaught)
Turns my heart to a stone,
For it cries my name at twilight
And cries it at the noon—
"Oh, Mairgread Ban! Oh, Mairgread Ban!"
Just like a fairy tune.

The brown wind of Connaught,
When Dermot came to woo
(The brown wind of Connaught),
It heard his whispers, too,
And while my wheel goes whirring
It taps on my window pane
Till I open wide to the dead outside
And the sea salt misty rain.

The brown wind of Connaught
With women wailed one day
(The brown wind of Connaught)
For a wreck in Galway bay,
And many the dark faced fishers
That gathered their nets in fear,
But one sank straight to the ghostly gate,
And he was my Dermot dear.

—Shan Van Vocht.

ACTING AFRAID OF DOGS.

It Is the Surest Way In the World to Provoke an Attack.

It is curious, to me wonderful, how well dogs understand people. They seem at a glance or very soon thereafter to decide in their minds whether or not it would be safe to assail one who enters their owner's premises, says Lippincott's Magazine. My own opinion is that every one of them, big or little, of high or low degree, would like to bite every stranger that he sees. Their love for their master makes them jealous or makes them pretend to be jealous of everybody who approaches them, and they debate momentarily whether or not a comer is afraid of them. If he is not, they either extend a friendly salute, which always is deceitful, or assume to be indifferent. If he is, they give him a bite, more or less deep, then slink away from possible consequences.

For years and years I have followed the rule, when visiting a person residing out of town, unless I know positively that he keeps no dog of any size, to halt at the gate, raise a halloo and await not only my host's invitation, but his approach and his accompaniment into his house. I could not tell the number of times wherein I have been barked at furiously from the inside by dogs whose owners declared that in all their lives they had never done such a thing before to a man of genteel appearance.

The counsels and admonitions bestowed upon me might have excited some gratitude if they had not been wholly useless. I have been asked so many times that it makes me almost sick to have the question repeated, "Why don't you just go along without noticing such things, not being or at least pretending not to be afraid? Not one dog in 10,000 will try to bite a gentleman unless he is provoked or sees that he is being avoided."

A Cheap Decoration.

A prominent German actor, relates Albert L. Vandam in The Illustrated London News, had fulfilled half of his "starring" engagement in the capital of a grand duchy, and as yet no recognition of his talents had been forthcoming in the shape of a decoration. Disgusted, the player announced his intention of departing the following morning. Early on that day the theater intendant acquainted his grand ducal master with what had happened. The conversation took place in the garden of the schloss, situated on the road to the station, and suddenly an open carriage with the actor in it hove in sight.

"Be quick!" said the prince. "Get me that box on my writing table. If go he must, we'll at any rate try to satisfy him in his ambition." The intendant ran, and returned just as the vehicle passed the gates. "One moment, Herr B——," shouted the prince. "Here is something to remember me by."

The actor bowed low, and went his way. In another moment, however, his conveyance reappeared at the gates. "There are two crosses, your highness," he exclaimed.

"Never mind," replied the prince. "Give the other to the coachman."

Tit-tat-to.

In the Century Dictionary the derivation is given from tit, tat, to, "three meaningless words" used in counting.

However, the East Friesic name (see Koolman's "E. Fr. Dict.") is tik-taktuk, evidently a more original form. In this name the word tik has the same sense as E, tick, a mark, in allusion to the mark made by the player on the slate, while tak, tuk, are variants of the same theme, made on the principle of altering the vowel, as in Germanic verbs of the third strong conjugation, such as sing, sang, sung.

Hence the name is by no means "meaningless," but has an obvious reference to the ticks, or marks, made by the players, and the word is threefold instead of reduplicated, because the object of the game is to make three ticks in a row.—Notes and Queries.

Merely From Observation.

"Is Miss Blinkins at home?" asked Mr. Saunders of the Irish girl who answered his ring at the door.

"Yes, I b'lave she is, sir."

"Is she engaged?"

"An is it engaged you say? Faix, an I can't tell you, sir, but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evenin as if she had never seen the like uv him, an it's engaged I b'lave they are, sir."—Exchange.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the $10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.--August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.--August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privelege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.--September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until Septembr 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa. *

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa

"Spells" of Southern Negroes.

There are numerous harmless "spells" which are regular observances in the lives of the average southern negroes. Besides the root chewing, the track lifting, etc., they have a love philter of frogs' legs cooked in still water, and the ashes of a bat are powerful enough to keep away a rival or an enemy. To make a dog stay at home they cut off the tip of his tail and bury it under the doorstep. To make a wife obedient they "draw her pictur'" and hide it in the shingles. Thus, waking or sleeping, there is a constant forcing or counteracting of destiny.—Philadelphia Times.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Westward.	335 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30
Rochester..... "	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25
Beaver..... "	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30
Vanport..... "	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34
Industry..... "	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	8 48
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55
East Liverpool... "	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05
Wellsville..... ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15
Wellsville..... lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45	
Wellsville Shop.. "	7 46	.....		12 50	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52	.....		12 55	
Hammondsville.. "	8 01	.....		f1 03	
Irondale..... "	8 06	3 22		f1 06	
Salineville..... "	8 25	3 38		1 27	
Bayard..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05	
Alliance..... {ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30	
Alliance..... {lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35	
Ravenna..... "	10 40	5 06		3 10	
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30	
Wellsville.....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02
Wellsville Shop. "	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05
Yellow Creek..... "	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10
Port Homer..... "	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....
Empire..... "	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21
Elliottsville..... "	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23
Toronto..... "	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28
Costonia..... "	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....
Steubenville... {ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Steubenville... {lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45
Mingo Jc..... "	8 51	4 07	7 52	7 05	11 53
Brilliant..... "	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10
Portland..... "	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16
Yorkville..... "	f9 19	f4 35	8 20	7 37	12 21
Martins Ferry.... "	9 32	4 45	8 35	7 52	12 28
Bridgeport..... "	9 40	4 50	8 45	7 58	12 35
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.	340 AM	336 AM	338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire.....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport..... "	4 53	9 09	4 54	1 10	2 58
Martins Ferry... "	5 01	9 15	5 02	1 16	3 05
Yorkville..... "	f5 10	.....	5 12	.....	f3 17
Portland..... "	5 15	9 28	5 19	1 28	3 22
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33	5 24	.....	3 30
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41	5 34	1 42	3 42
Mingo Jc..... "	5 35	9 48	5 41	1 50	3 51
Steubenville... {ar.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	4 00
Steubenville... {lv.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	4 00
Costonia..... "	f6 00	10 12	.....	.....	f4 15
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17	6 11	2 19	4 20
Elliottsville..... "	6 11	10 19	.....	.....	f4 24
Empire..... "	6 13	10 27	6 21	2 27	4 27
Port Homer..... "	f6 20	10 31	.....	.....	4 37
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37	6 33	.....	4 44
Wellsville Shop.. "	6 31	10 42	6 38	.....	4 50
Wellsville.....ar.	6 35	10 50	6 41	2 45	4 55
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42			3 05	
Wellsville Shop.. "	7 46			.....	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52			.....	
Hammondsville.. "	8 01			.....	
Irondale..... "	8 06			3 22	
Salineville..... "	8 25			3 38	
Bayard..... "	9 09			4 10	
Alliance..... {ar.	9 40			4 33	
Alliance..... {lv.	10 05			4 38	
Ravenna..... "	10 40			5 06	
Hudson..... "	11 02			5 25	
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10			6 25	
Wellsville.....lv.	6 45	10 57	6 51	3 10	*3 50
East Liverpool... "	6 57	11 07	7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 07	11 18	7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 20	11 24	.....	f3 38	f4 20
Industry..... "	7 25	11 30	7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport..... "	7 34	11 40	.....	3 53	f4 35
Beaver..... "	7 40	11 45	7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester..... "	7 50	11 50	7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40	8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday. *Daily. fMeals.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and *renewed vitality* by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Constipation Cured. 25 cents for one months treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cent stamp for sample. S. B. FEIL & CO. Cleveland, O.

UNION LABELS.

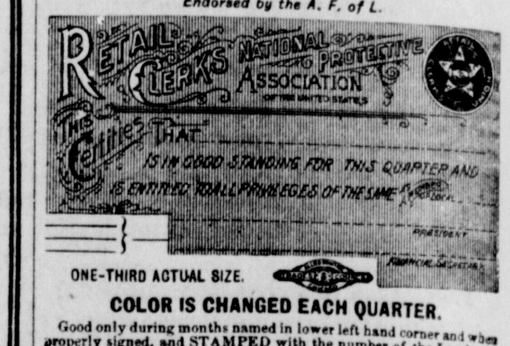
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

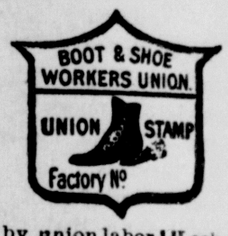


ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



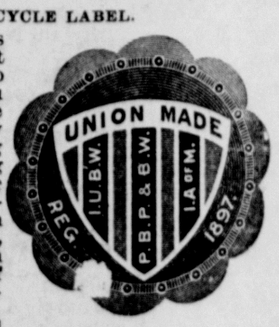
This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

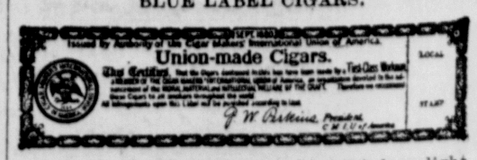
BICYCLE LABEL.



"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

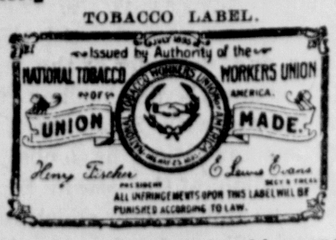
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.

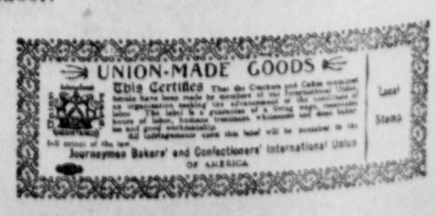


The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



DON'T LIKE AMERICANS

Spanish, Germans and French Are Bitter.

LAUGHED AT OUR VICTORIES

But Are Sullen and Angry Now That Uncle Sam Has Won a Complete Victory. Colonel Tobe Blumenthals' Observations In Mexico.

"The Mexicans know enough of liberty to feel for Cuba, but the Spanish, Germans and French now living in the city of Mexico and other large towns in the territory hate the American people with a hatred that is as cordial as from sunrise to sunset and then to sunrise.

The speaker was Colonel Tobe Blumenthal. He had just arrived in the city after an absence of three years, all of which has been spent in Mexico. Many persons in the city will remember him as the genial southerner who traveled for the Standard pottery a portion of his time and made friends with Liverpool people during the remainder. He has, however, as agent for glass and crockery concerns, spent recent years in Mexico where he learned to talk Spanish, got good prices for his wares from native merchants without going out of his office and absorbed a vast amount of information concerning the people and their ways. Continuing, he said to the little knot of friends who had gathered about him at the Thompson House:

"When the war began these people in Mexico rather wondered that our Uncle Sam, for he's mine just as much as he ever was, had the courage to face a nation like Spain. They muttered in low tones about Admiral Sampson and his fleet, with now and then a smile at the blockade of Havana, and when the news of Admiral Dewey's victory came they laughed outright. It was such a good joke they refused to believe a word of it, and only thought the 'Yankee pigs' were grunting a little to keep their courage up, if Yankee or any other kind of pigs ever do that sort of thing. For six weeks they laughed. Then it began to be a serious matter. News came from a source they could not deny, and they were convinced. But they did not lose courage. Instead they only muttered a little more and confidently awaited news of a Spanish victory. They believed their forces were sure to win.

"And so the time went on. They had no use for Americans, particularly those who hummed the 'StarSpangled Banner' or the 'Red, White and Blue' (the colonel likes to sing patriotic songs) and at every opportunity predicted Spanish victory. Cervera's defeat and the capture of Santiago was a blow between the eyes and on the solar plexus at once, and they never fully recovered from that. When I left they were, so to speak, in sack cloth and ashes, and that for a real live Spaniard, even if he does live in Mexico, is worse than a dose of cod liver oil.

"The Germans and French hate us all, and I don't believe they themselves can tell the reason. But they have it, and whenever you find these people in Mexico you find enemies of this country. All newspapers printed in Spanish which are not organs of the government, abuse the states continually. Throughout the war they were first and last for Spain. Of course they upheld Germany and France, and seemed to do it with much more enthusiasm than you find in the average Spanish newspaper. The government organs were, of course, strictly neutral.

"In spite of all these things it is nice in Mexico, but I am glad to be back under the old flag and gladder that Fitz Lee, Joe Wheeler and the rest of them have become real Yankees."

KISSED A CHILD.

The Peculiar Actions of an Old Man In Forest Street.

An old man who was walking late last evening in Forest street attracted some attention by his peculiar actions. He passed a little girl about 10 years of age on the street and then turning suddenly caught her in his arms and kissed her. The little one was frightened, and as soon as the old man released her ran away. The man hastily turned down Walnut street and disappeared. He acted as though he had been drinking.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

—Emil Roch, of Johnstown, Pa., who has been in the city several weeks visiting friends, returned to his home yesterday.

DYNAMITE GUNS.

Fifteen Men In Relays Are Required to Work Them.

Dynamite guns, such as are used upon the Vesuvius, are operated upon an entirely different principle from the ordinary powder guns. They have engines and boilers and air compressors and coolers and all sorts of intricate machinery in a house not far away, by which the projectiles are fired. The dynamite or gun cotton or explosive gelatin or whatever the explosive material may be is contained in the projectile only. This projectile is called an "aerial torpedo" by the manufacturers and is exploded by means of a fuse similar to any powder gun's.

Dynamite or any other high explosive cannot be used in an ordinary cannon, because the powder would explode the dynamite before it left the gun, therefore the system of using compressed air came into vogue as the only method of throwing dynamite to any distance. The air is compressed and passed along through various tubes before reaching the gun and is used at about 1,000 pounds pressure to the square inch, which is much less than the power of powder. Dynamite will be exploded at about 5,000 pounds pressure to the square inch. These guns are enormous affairs, smoothbore, 50 feet in length, made of the best iron, in three sections, flanged and bolted together and supported on a steel carriage. The carriage is mounted upon a steel racing ring, so called, and the system of handling is by means of an electric motor. As these guns are covered by a large number of patents they are very expensive, costing the government many thousands of dollars each. Fifteen men in relays are required to work them.

The gunner stands upon a platform on the left side of the carriage, uses a fine telescopic sight, and when all is ready he pulls a lever which allows the compressed air to enter the gun, and the discharge takes place. These guns are all loaded at the breech, and the projectile is handled by a separate carriage. The projectile is about 10 feet in length for the 15 inch gun, and when charged with 500 pounds of dynamite or gun cotton weighs fully 1,000 pounds. It is a steel tube composed of walls three-sixteenths of an inch thick and has a spiral vane at the rear. The fuse is a foot in length and weighs 20 pounds. This fuse contains two pounds and a half of dry gun cotton and a few grains of fulminate of mercury as a detonator. It is set to explode at impact or as the gunner may desire as to time. —Leslie's Weekly.

A TRANSPOSITION.

It Mangled the Salutation, but the King Controlled His Face.

An American who years ago served as our minister to Spain was fond of telling the following joke upon himself:

Shortly after he had become settled in his new home he was bidden to a state ceremonial, where he was to be presented to the king. His knowledge of languages was limited to English and French, and being desirous of addressing the sovereign in his own tongue he took pains to "coach" for the occasion. Several phrases were rehearsed until he felt that he had mastered them. When the critical moment arrived, he saluted the king with great dignity, spoke a few words in Spanish and passed on.

"What did you say?" asked an English gentleman.

"I spoke in Spanish," was the rejoinder. "I said, 'I cast myself at your feet,' which I am told is the most respectful form of salutation."

"Ah, no," corrected a Spaniard, who had been observed to smile at the embassador's greeting. "You are mistaken. You transposed your words, and quite altered the meaning."

"What did I say?" asked the diplomat.

With a twinkle in his eye the Spaniard made answer, 'What you really said was, 'I throw my heels at your head.'"

But the king had not betrayed by so much as the fluttering of an eyelid that anything unusual had occurred. —Harper's Magazine.

No Fixation In Space.

The common idea as to the path of the earth being "fixed in space" is taken exception to by astronomers on the ground that there are few if any things in the domain of astronomy that can really be called fixed space, that fact being that unceasing changes are going on, though these changes are generally so slow as to escape the notice of a superficial observer, but are fortunately periodic, so that they fall within the possibility of computation. Thus the earth's path is not fixed, since the ecliptic undergoes a very slow change, so that, while at present it is a few seconds more than 23 degrees 27 minutes, in about 15,000 years, astronomers calculate, it will be reduced to 22 degrees 15 minutes, after which it will begin to increase again, a change so slow and within such narrow limits that it can produce no sensible alteration in the seasons. —Kansas City Journal.

The Sign.

"Ma, the minister is coming."

"What makes you think so? Did you see him?"

"No, but I saw pa take the parrot and lock it up in the stable."—Boston Traveler.

CUBANS AS RULERS.

FATHER CONNOLLY ON THEIR INABILITY TO GOVERN WELL.

He Compares Them to the Former Slaves of the South — Valor of Negro Soldiers. Their Special Fitness For Service In Cuba Has Been Demonstrated.

Archbishop Corrigan's private secretary, Father Connolly, recently returned to New York from Cuba, and expects to go back there very soon to continue his service as a volunteer chaplain. He was busy with his accustomed work at the archbishop's house at the time the Relief was preparing to go to Santiago, and had no more idea of taking any part in the war than the archbishop himself had.

There suddenly came to the archbishop a request for a chaplain to go on the Relief. The request came at an inopportune moment, for the archbishop was not able to comply with it, because the clergyman whom he had in mind in case there came a call for a chaplain, was confined to his bed by sickness.

No other clergyman could be spared, or at least, was able to respond to the sudden call. Then Father Connolly volunteered. Thus it happened that whereas in the morning he was in the midst of the extensive correspondence and administration of the largest of Catholic dioceses in the United States, he was in the afternoon a chaplain in the United States service aboard the Relief and on his way to Cuba.

Father Connolly had an oportunity better perhaps than that which many of the chaplains secured of studying the insurgents, at least that part of the insurgent army which was in or near Santiago. His opinion is that it was most fortunate that the United States did not recognize the independence of a republic established by men of the character of the insurgents.

His opinion is expressed with great consideration for all that these people have endured. He has admiration for their courage and their patient endurance of suffering, but he feels that they are in some respects to be likened to the bondsmen of the south who were made free by the war for the Union.

He feels that they are to be judged with lenity because they have been the victims of almost as many years of injustice as were the black men of the south, and it is not fair to judge those who were subjected to such experiences as men who have lived as free citizens would be judged. He does not doubt that the time will come when the helpful influences of freedom and justice will qualify these people for an important part in government, but he has serious doubts about their ability now to undertake a government which will be satisfactory to the people of Cuba.

Father Connolly was greatly impressed with the conduct of the negro soldiers at Santiago, and is of the opinion that President McKinley will find among the negroes of the United States the very qualities, physical and mental, which are required for satisfactory military service in Cuba. Father Connolly thinks that the black soldiers will withstand the climatic influences and that their capacity as soldiers, their implicit faith in their superior officers and the perfect discipline of which they are capable were abundantly displayed at the time of the historic battle of Santiago and its environs.

This opinion of the merits of the negro soldier who has been enlisted as a regular in the United States army for the peculiar military work which must be done in Cuba and Porto Rico is echoed by others who have recently come to New York and who saw the black soldiers in the fearful fighting of the 2d of July.

Among these is Mason Mitchell, a man well known in artistic and dramatic circles in New York, who went to the front as a member of the rough riders' regiment. He said while speaking of the black soldiers that two months ago he thought of them only as men qualified to do the menial duties of the camp, perhaps to cook or to wait upon officers.

But when he saw them coming out from the reserves, marching as though they were on parade as nearly as the country would permit, advancing in the face of a deadly fire with perfect coolness, and yet with splendid ardor, forcing their way up the hill without a sign of panic, and then making a glorious charge over the trenches, sweeping that deadly Spanish line away—then Mitchell says he and others who were near him could not restrain their enthusiasm and did not want to, but cheered the black American soldiers as enthusiastically as they would have cheered the petted regiment which sometimes marches down Broadway, the admiration of New York.

"Nobody," said Mitchell, "will ever be permitted in my presence or in the presence of any of those who saw the black men on the 2d of July at Santiago say one word in depreciation of them. There are no men in the American army who deserve more credit than they. And they will make the ideal soldiers for the protection of life and liberty in Cuba and in Porto Rico."—Holland in Philadelphia Press.

The Cuban Men.

The Cubans are not domestic. The men almost live at the clubs. The Don Carlos is the best club in Santiago. If you go by this at night, you will see the men all playing some kind of game, and with drinks before them. The clubs are open to the street exactly the same as the houses, so you can look in and see all inside. Sometimes you will see two people dancing a fandango together. There are no books or papers at these clubs—in fact, very few Cubans can read, unless of the wealthy class. The mass of the people are very ignorant, and it is the way the Spanish want them to be, but they are also too indolent to want to learn much.—New York Herald.

THE BISCUIT DIDN'T RISE.

How a Young Cook Thought to Remedy a Mistake.

They had been visiting and while away had been given such delicious homemade biscuit that the memory of them still lingered in the mind. Why shouldn't they have such things themselves? The mistress of the house decided that they should, if she had to make them herself. What good wife would not be willing to take a little trouble to please her husband? So in this virtuous frame of mind she repaired to the kitchen, and there she stirred up her biscuit in the most approved fashion, shaped them daintily and put them in the pan. But she was not accustomed to this work, and it was not strange that she should forget some of the ingredients. It was the baking powder, a small but somewhat important item in the construction of light biscuit. She did not once think of it until the biscuit had been in the oven a few moments. Then, as she stood gazing admiringly at the outside of the range, which contained this precious proof of her culinary skill, she suddenly exclaimed:

"There, I forgot all about the baking powder."

That would have been a heartbreaking thought to most housewives, but not to this one. She was a woman of expedients.

"Never mind," she said as she hurriedly thought over various ways of mending matters; "those biscuit have only been in a short time, and I will just sprinkle the baking powder over the top, and it can melt and soak in." And she did, but the baking powder did not. The housewife herself tells this story of her cooking now with great glee, while her husband, being a patient man, never says a word about his part of it in the eating.—New York Times.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

One Can Never Be Pleasant to Look Upon Unless In Good Health.

"The most helpful and agreeable bath is that of tepid water," writes Ruth Ashmore in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Few people can stand absolutely cold baths, and, no matter how strong one may be, such a bath should not be indulged in unless a thorough rubbing be taken afterward. To speak plainly, it must be remembered that while a cold bath may be more or less invigorating it is not cleansing. I can easily understand the desire of every woman to have a clear, beautiful skin, but I confess to being provoked when I think of the amount of money spent on lotions, creams and powders to be applied externally and which have nothing like as good an effect upon the skin as a tepid bath with good soap taken at least once a week.

The condition of the skin depends almost entirely upon the care given to the general health. The girl who is up late at night, gives no care to her diet, indulges in various stimulants, bathes but seldom and exercises less is certain to have either a dull, muddy looking skin or one covered with disagreeable looking black and red spots. One should avoid many sweets and much pastry and not allow herself to become a slave either to tea or coffee any more than she would to some vicious drug or strong stimulant. She should also remember that unless she is in good condition internally she will be anything but a pleasant object to look upon externally."

Smokeless Powder.

It is a curious fact that with all of the improvements and modifications so notable in our navy we are still using the old fashioned smoky, smelly powder that envelops everything in a gray pall, obscures the view and confuses the gunners. Only one of our ships has been using cordite, the wonderful smokeless powder which the English navy has adopted. The results with this ship, the New Orleans, were truly amazing. The rapidity, accuracy and precision of her fire were the admiration of all observers. Smokeless powder has several advantages. There is no obscuring of the view, the explosion producing the merest haze, which lasts but an instant. It leaves but little residuum in the gun, has much more power and is every way more desirable. Higher muzzle velocity is obtained with a projectile, as the powder burns much more slowly than the ordinary sort, and, therefore, generates more gas as the ball travels up to the mouth of the gun. The demand for smokeless powder seems to be one of the imperatives of the immediate future.—New York Ledger.

His Young Wife.

"He lived a bachelor until he was 50 and then married a woman young enough to be his daughter."

"Daughter? Why, she was young enough to be his second wife."—Detroit Journal.

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TO THE ADVERTISERS.

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HARRY PALMER,
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TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, of Gardendale, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, of Trentvale street, a son.

This morning three baskets of ware were shipped to Allegheny.

Robert Cridler, of Allegheny, rode his wheel to the city yesterday.

The Camera club last evening held a meeting in their rooms in Fifth street.

The number of people who left August 4 for Atlantic City returned home this morning.

Murry Nickle, who spent Sunday with his parents in Virginia, returned to the city yesterday afternoon.

John Lewellen, of Terre Haute, arrived in the city yesterday, and has taken a position in an East End plant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Johnson and daughter have gone to Michigan where they will visit at a number of places during the next month.

Lief Young left yesterday for New Castle, where he will remain several days. From there he will go to Atlantic City, where he will remain several weeks.

The King's Daughters of the Methodist Protestant church held an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Allison in Lincoln avenue last night. Considerable business was transacted.

All the trains were late in arriving at the station this morning, and the cause for the delay was heavy freight traffic. The train due at 8:20 was 30 minutes late in arriving and the up train five minutes late.

Homer Laughlin, of Los Angeles, who has been spending several months in the city attending to some important business, left yesterday afternoon for the west. He will not return to this city until next spring.

Mrs. Tucker, of West Market street objects to a statement in the NEWS REVIEW of yesterday. She says Daniel Densmore created no disturbance while in the Tucker store, and his arrest was caused by parties in the street.

Miss Flora B. Hale, a teacher in the Central school, who has been spending the summer with friends in Ada, returned to the city last evening. She called upon the board of education just before the meeting was called last night.

A peace flag was raised in Congo yesterday evening, all residents of the town and many others being present. Attorney Ingram and Cass Orr were the orators of the occasion, and there was much enthusiasm. Above the flag floats a white pennant.

Yesterday and today engines owned by other roads were in use on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. Ft. Wayne engine 267 was attached to the 8 o'clock train last evening, and engine 414 of the Erie and Pittsburg road was attached to the 8:20 this morning.

The Tope family living on a farm a few miles from Fairview met with an accident that might have resulted seriously Sunday evening. The family, with Mrs. Spivey, were going to their home from church when the spring wagon they were in suddenly overturned while crossing a large gutter through the roadway. The horses ran off and badly damaged the wagon. The occupants were thrown out but escaped serious injury.

Yesterday afternoon a collector for an ice company entered a Market street store to collect a bill. As the bill was past due, the supply was stopped several weeks ago. The collector was aware of this fact, but did not mention it to the proprietor, who refused to pay the bill. The collector went out in the street, and then said as he was not in the store he could talk as he wanted. The storekeeper came out, and would have been hit with a half brick had not the collector been stopped by an acquaintance, who was on the other side of the street.

FERTILE PORTO RICO

THE ISLAND IS AS BEAUTIFUL AS IT IS PRODUCTIVE.

It Has Thirteen Hundred Streams, a Wealth of Vegetation, Highly Cultivable Soil and Vast Deposits of Minerals—Few Reptiles, but Many Insects.

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, late commissioner in Porto Rico of the Columbian exposition, contributes to The Century an article on "The Island of Porto Rico." Mr. Ober says:

In the extreme northeast rises the highest peak of the central cordillera in the Luquillo sierra, known as "El Yunque," or "The Anvil," variously estimated at from 3,600 to 4,500 feet in height. The hills are of lesser elevation toward the west and southwest, but the whole north central country is rugged and uneven. Between the spurs from the main range lie innumerable secluded valleys, where the soil is of great fertility. The impressive features of the landscape are the rounded summits of the multitudinous hills, which leave the coast in constantly rising billows that finally break against the cordillera vertebra; yet all are cultivable, and cultivated to their very crests, though the higher mountain peaks are forest clad.

More than 1,300 streams, it is said, of which number perhaps 40 or 50 attain to the dignity of rivers, rise in the hills and seek the coasts, most of them running northerly, though the best harbors are in the west and south. But notwithstanding the great river flow portions of the island in the southwest are afflicted with drought at times, owing to the precipitation of the northeast "trades" against the northern hills.

The higher hills are clothed in the exuberant and diversified vegetation of the tropical forest, where tree ferns flourish, and great gum trees and mountain palms tower aloft. At lower levels are the cedar and mahogany, walnut and laurel, with many others noted for their useful woods. Throughout the island are found those trees and shrubs valuable for their gums, as the mamey, guaiacum and copal, while the list of medicinal plants includes most of those, invaluable to our pharmacopæias, which tropical America has given to the world. These are the silvestres, nature's wild children, but of cultivated plants there is no species peculiar to the tropics that does not flourish here.

In the littoral levels, between the mountains and the sea, grows the sugar cane, which may be cultivated up to an altitude of 3,000 feet. It was introduced here from Santo Domingo, having been brought to America either from Spain or the Canaries. The annual yield of sugar is estimated at about 70,000 tons.

In these fertile lowlands also tobacco does exceedingly well, and the annual production is said to be quite 7,000,000 pounds. It may be cultivated on the hills, but the true mountain lover is the coffee, which does not do well below 600 feet and is at its best 1,000 feet above the sea. It was first brought here from Martinique in 1722, and now yields to the extent of 17,000 tons annually. Maize, the true Indian corn, is indigenous, as is the yucca, the aboriginal "staff of life," and both grow everywhere, as well as the pineapple, which is more reliable and more universal than the peach of our north temperate zone. Cotton and rice are found at nearly all elevations, the latter, which is the chief food of many laborers, being what is known as the mountain variety.

Bananas and plaintains are wonderfully prolific, bearing fruit in ten months from planting. The plants virtually last 60 years, being equally long lived with the cocoa palm, which produces nuts in six or seven years and thereafter during the space of an ordinary life, its yield being reckoned at 100 nuts a year. The annual product of bananas is given as 200,000,000 and of cocoanuts 3,000,000. The entire range of tropical fruits is represented here, such as the guava, lime, orange, aguacate, sapodilla and avocado pear, while all subtropic vegetables may be raised, including those of the south temperate zone, such, for instance, as are grown in Florida.

The mineral kingdom has not been so exhaustively exploited as the vegetable, but more than traces have been found of copper, coal and iron, as well as vast deposits of salt. The rivers at one time ran to the sea over beds of golden sand, and from the streams today (as in the neighboring island of Santo Domingo, where the first American gold was discovered) the natives wash out nuggets by the crude processes of that distant day when Agueynaba went prospecting with his false friend, Ponce de Leon.

There are no native quadrupeds here larger than the agouti and the armadillo, but birds are relatively numerous, with a few of fine song and some of brilliant plumage. All domestic fowl do well here, and the great pastures of the northeast and southeast suppott vast herds of cattle and horses, which suffice not only for the needs of the island, but are exported to all parts of the West Indies, being held in high esteem.

There are no poisonous reptiles to be feared, but insects of questionable character are too numerous for comfort. This island indeed were a paradise without them; even with them the inhabitants seem to experience little trouble. The worst of these are the scorpions, centipeds, tarantulas, wasps, mosquitoes, some species of ants, ticks, chigoes and fleas. The heat of a tropical climate like that of Porto Rico, which, though rarely exceeding 90 degrees, is continuous, is conducive to the breeding of insect pests of all sorts.

RIOT IN HAVANA.

Volunteers Said to Have Rebelled Against Blanco Owing to the Posting of Peace Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—News reached the war department yesterday that the Spanish regulars and volunteers in Havana were Sundoy rioting and fighting. This presenred a new phase of the Cuban situation, and should the rioting continue the government may be forced to send an army to Havana to preserxe while the negotiations are in progress for the evacuation of the island.

The riot began over the porting of the protocol. The news of its signing reached General Blanco on Saturday night, at the time Premier Sagasta's orders to suspend hostilities were conveyed through General Greely. The terms of the protocol were posted in Havana on Sunday at the palace, at the military barracks and in the conspicuous places around the Hotel Inglaterra, the Hotel Pasaje, the Presidio and the Tacon theaters, all of these being on the Prador, or Sunday promenade.

The volunteers resented the compliance of Blanco as a part of the conspiracy against the local government, and the rioting began. The regulars were required to restore peace. General Valdarrama was in command of the regular forces. The war department has no details of the casualties.

General Greely said last night that his advices are that everything was quiet in Havana yesterday.

SHAFTER COMING BACK.

The General Expected to Start Saturday. Last Troops May Leave by Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A cable message was received at the war department yesterday morning from General Shafter at Santiago de Cuba, saying he expects the last of the troops of his corps (the Fifth) will have left Santiago for the United States by Thursday next and that he, General Shafter, will start for home next Saturday. All that now remains to be transported is the Third division, commanded by General Bates.

These troops will be embarked as rapidly as the transportation facilities will permit. The First District of Columbia volunteer infantry is attached to General Bates' division and is now awaiting transportation to the United States. They may embark on one of the steamers sailing today for Montauk Point.

PEACE PROTOCOL WELCOMED

Citizens of Spanish Coast Towns Returning to Their Homes—Cortes May Be Summoned.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Duke Almodover de Rio has received an intimation that the Cuban blockade has been raised and cable communication restored.

Numerous vessels are being prepared in Spanish ports to take provisions to Cuba.

The next cabinet council will consider the question of summoning the cortes. Senor Sagasta, the premier, is hopeful that the ministers will be agreed upon this point.

The news of peace was heartily welcomed in the Spanish coast towns and the families who fled, fearing an attack by Commodore Watson, are now returning.

MILITARY COMMISSIONERS.

Names of Probable Members—Lee Did Not Wish to Serve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Post today said: The president has practically determined upon the military and naval officers who will compose the military commissions. It is probable that the names will be as follows:

Cuban commission—Major General J. T. Wade, Major General M. C. Butler and Admiral W. T. Sampson.

Porto Rico commission—Major General John R. Brooke, Major General Theodore Schwan and Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

General Lee did not wish to serve.

FOR THE U. S. SENATE.

General Lee Reported to Have Said He Would Run.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Post today said: "General Fitzhugh Lee will enter the senatorial race in Virginia. This announcement can be made without any qualification. It is authorized by General Lee himself, who last night dictated the following statement to a representative of The Post:

"Upon being asked the question as to his future intentions and appreciating the interest felt in the matter throughout Virginia, General Lee said: 'I shall be a candidate for United States senator.'"

Weather Forecast.

Threatening, with showers on the lakes; fresh to brisk south to southwest winds.

Succeeded Late Governor Briggs.

BISMARCK, Aug. 16. — Lieutenant Governor J. M. Devine yesterday took the oath of office to succeed the late Governor Briggs.

Ohio Southern Sale Postponed.

LIMA, O., Aug. 16.—The sale of the Ohio Southern railroad, which was set for next Saturday, has again been postponed. Judge James H. Doyle of Toledo, representing the Central Trust company, the trustees of the first mortgage bondholders, appeared before Judge Richie yesterday, and had the sale postponed until Sept. 20.

Comptroller Dawes Returned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Charles G. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, has returned to Washington after ten days' absenc at his home in Illinois.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4 runs, 7 hits and 4 errors; St. Louis, 7 runs, 14 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Orth and McFarland; Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 2,385.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9 runs, 13 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburg, 3 runs, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Nops and Clarke; Hastings and Bowerman. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 2,925.

Second game—Baltimore, 6 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburg, 1 run, 5 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Maul and Clarke; Hart and Schriver. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day.

At Washington—Washington, 1 run, 8 hits and 2 errors; Louisville, 3 runs, 7 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Dineen and McGuire; Altrock and Kittredge. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 800.

At Boston—Boston, 4 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; Cleveland, 3 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Lewis and Bergen; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 7,500.

Second game—Boston, 6 runs, 7 hits and 0 errors; Cleveland, 0 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Willis and Yeager; Jones and Criger. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly.

At New York—New York, 2 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors; Chicago, 2 runs, 8 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Seymour and Warner; Griffith and Donahue. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 3,000. Called in tenth inning on account of darkness.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 0 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Cincinnati, 8 runs, 10 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, McKenna and Grim; Hawley and Peitz. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 1,500.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati.	67	36	.650	Pittsburg..	50	48	.510
Boston.....	65	35	.650	Phila.....	45	50	.474
Cleveland..	59	40	.600	Brooklyn...	37	59	.385
Baltimore.	57	38	.596	Louisville..	38	62	.380
New York.	55	43	.561	Wash.....	34	63	.351
Chicago....	55	46	.545	St Louis...	30	72	.294

Games Scheduled For Today.

Louisville at Baltimore, Chicago at Boston, Cleveland at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at New York, Pittsburg at Philadelphia and St. Louis at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 12 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Youngstown, 5 run, 5 hits and 5 errors. Batteries, Brodie and Patterson; Miller and Schrecongost.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 6 runs, 11 hits and 1 error; Dayton, 2 runs, 7 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Harper and Cote; Rosebrough and Lattimer.

At Toledo—Toledo, 0 runs, 4 hits and 2 errors; Springfield, 5 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Keenan and Arthur; Poole and Graffius.

At Mansfield—Mansfield, 16 runs, 19 hits and 9 errors; New Castle, 14 runs, 14 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Kellum and Belt; Minnehan, C. Smith and Barclay.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, old, 75@76c; 64@65c for new.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 41@42c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38½@39c; high mixed, shelled, 38@38½c.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 32½@33c; No. 2 old white, clipped, 32@32½; extra No. 3 white, 31@31½c; light mixed, 29@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, old, $9.50@10.00; do new, $8.75@9.00; No. 2, $7.50@8.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $5.50@6.00; wagon hay, $9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 65@70c per pair; small, 50@60c; spring chickens, 35@50c per pair; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound; geese, 50@70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 13@14c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 12@14c; geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21@22c; extra creamery, 20½@21c; Ohio fancy creamery, 16@17c; country roll, 12@13c; low grades and cooking, 9@11c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8½@8¾c; new Ohios, full cream, 8@8¼c; do, skims, 7¼@7¾c; Wisconsin Swiss, 11½@12c, limburger, new, 9@9½c; brick cheese, 5 pound average, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 12@12½c; candled, 13@13½c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.

CATTLE—Supply about 50 cars; market 10c higher. We quote: Extra, $5.20@5.30; prime, $5.10@5.15; good, $4.90@5.00; tidy, $4.60@4.80; fair, $4.25@4.40; common, $3.80@4.00; fat oxen, $2.25@4.00; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2.00@4.00; good fresh cows, $35.00@45.00; common to good fresh cows and springers, $20.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts light, about 20 cars; market active. Sales were: Prime assorted mediums, $4.25@4.30; best Yorkers, $4.30@4.25; heavy, $4.10@4.15; pigs, as to quality, $3.70@4.10; roughs, $2.50@3.75; common to fair Yorkers, $4.00@4.15.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply 14 cars; market steady. We quote as follows: Choice, $4.55@4.65; good, $4.40@4.50; fair, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.25@3.75; choice spring lambs, $6.25@6.50; common to good, $4.50@6.00; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.

HOGS—Market active at $3.25@4.05.

CATTLE—Market firm and higher at $2.85@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.25@4.25. Lambs—Market steady at $4.50@6.75.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

WHEAT—Spot market quiet; No. 2 red, 78⅝c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; 79½@81½c f. o. b. afloat spot.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 39c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 28c; No. 3 white, 33c.

CATTLE—Market active; good steers firm; others steady; rough stuff 15@25c higher. Native steers, $4.85@5.70; half breeds, $4.80@5.25; oxen and stags, $2.75@4.75; bulls, $2.30@3.50; mainly $3.00@3.25; cows, $1.80@3.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active; good sheep firm; others steady; good to choice lambs steady; others 15@25c lower; some sales of common stock 50c lower. Sheep, $3.00@4.00; no very prime here; lambs, $5.50@7.50; culls, $4.50.

HOGS—Market higher at $4.25@4.50.



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